

Business Census of Hospitals, 1935

General Report

By

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and KAY PEARSON

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BUSINESS CENSUS OF HOSPITALS, 1935¹

GENERAL REPORT

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Introduction

Social movements recently gaining extraordinary impetus in the United States have intensified the need for further study of hospital economics. Former hospital surveys have also demonstrated the necessity for a more comprehensive knowledge not only of facilities and their use but also of financial and employment conditions in such institutions. Through the Business Census of Hospitals, which was undertaken by the United States Public Health Service with the aid of grants from the Works Progress Administration, data were assembled concerning the financial structure of hospitals and opportunities for employment within them. This Census constituted a unit of the Census of American Business for 1935 which was conducted by the Department of Commerce.

Information for the Hospital Census was obtained in large measure from completed questionnaires returned by the greater portion of hospitals in the United States, forms having been previously submitted by mail to all agencies equipped to give overnight medical care. From publications and files of organizations that regularly or occasionally gather statistics on hospital administration, supplementary material was secured. The American Medical Association, in particular, supplied invaluable background information with respect to the character and distribution of hospital facilities.

According to information taken from the Hospital Number of the Journal of the American Medical Association² published in the early part of 1936, there were in the continental United States 6,246 registered hospitals containing 1,076,350 beds. Data drawn very largely from this register have at an earlier date been subjected to special arrangement³ so as to clarify certain aspects of hospital organization and to provide bases to which the Census figures might be related. Totals that appear in the work just referred to and that are repeated in this Census vary slightly from corresponding figures recorded in the Journal, since the classification of a few hospitals was modified in the course of the analysis.

¹ From the Division of Public Health Methods, National Institute of Health. Study conducted in connection with the National Health Inventory.

² Journal of the American Medical Association, Vol. 106, No. 10, March 7, 1936.

³ Mountin, Joseph W., Pennell, Elliott H., and Flook, Evelyn: Hospital Facilities in the United States. I. Selected Characteristics of Hospital Facilities in 1936. Public Health Bulletin No. 243.

From various sources it was determined that approximately 1,900 additional places not approved as hospitals by the American Medical Association were in a position to afford some measure of bed care to patients. Although these more or less substandard institutions may be of value to their respective localities, especially if they serve isolated communities, their aggregate bed capacity is so small that they exercise no appreciable influence on the total volume of hospital service. Moreover, their accommodations have been reported so irregularly that it is difficult to establish for them a base to be used in the projection of reported figures. For these reasons, unregistered hospitals are excluded from all analyses contained herein.

A minor group of registered hospitals, infirmary units of institutions, is also omitted from the published tables. Numbering but 286, these infirmary units contained less than 25,000 hospital beds. As they are subsidiary to the parent institution with respect to function and manner of operation, they do not permit ready comparison with other hospitals. Also, statistics concerning them are variable because of the difficulty experienced by superintendents in separating costs of operation and number of employees for the hospital department from gross totals for the entire institution.

The figures presented in this publication are estimates obtained by projecting amounts reported to the Public Health Service in connection with the Hospital Census. Percentages were established showing the relation which beds included in the group of hospitals reporting satisfactorily in the Census regarding certain financial data bear to the total beds in hospitals registered by the American Medical Association. These ratios were, in turn, applied to reported figures in order to secure totals descriptive of all registered hospitals in the United States.

The completeness of the coverage by the Census is such as to attest to the reliability of the estimated totals. The percentages of hospitals reporting, according to administrative control of the hospital, are given in table 1. Hospitals which submitted usable data on income and operating costs contained, as a whole, 85 percent of the total beds located in hospitals registered by the American Medical Association. For those classified as general and special, the percentage of beds was 81; for mental hospitals, 88; and for tuberculosis sanatoria, 83. These ratios were used for the projection of all figures presented in this report except those relating to the value of plant assets. Because a lesser number of hospitals reported on plant assets than on other items, it was necessary to establish a different base for estimating the composite value of such assets. Under the discussion of plant assets a table is presented giving the percentages serving for projection of these particular amounts.

TABLE 1.—Percentage of total registered hospitals¹ and hospital beds included in the group of hospitals reporting data on income and expense in the 1935 Business Census of Hospitals

Control of hospital	Percentage of registered hospitals and beds included in the reporting hospitals of different medical type					
	General and special ²		Mental		Tuberculosis	
	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds
All hospitals.....	66.1	81.2	71.9	87.9	74.3	82.8
Federal.....	96.5	91.5	100.0	100.0	94.7	98.7
Other governmental.....	74.3	89.6	84.0	88.3	78.9	84.1
Nonprofit.....	73.8	81.3	77.1	77.8	73.9	82.1
Proprietary.....	45.7	50.6	47.0	45.6	49.3	45.9

¹ Registered hospitals listed in the 1936 Hospital Number of the Journal of the American Medical Association constitute the basis for these percentages. Infirmary units of institutions are excluded.

² Special hospitals, as used here, are hospitals furnishing types of care which are closely identified with general medical and surgical service. These hospitals include maternity, industrial, isolation, eye-ear-nose-throat, orthopedic, children's, and others offering similar specialized types of care. Mental and tuberculosis hospitals are given separate classification.

Throughout the various analyses incorporated in this report, four characteristics, presumably ascendant in the organization and operation of hospitals, serve as primary bases for investigation. Foremost among these characteristics is the medical type of the hospital; administrative control, bed capacity, and location as determined by geographic area constitute the other three. Depending upon the purpose of the inquiry, additional factors influencing the existence of hospitals are upon occasion selected for further study. Location by States, and population and metropolitan character of counties containing hospitals are among the factors assumed to influence hospital operation.

It is well recognized that neither practices in regard to services nor methods of accounting which prevail among individual hospitals are revealed in their manifold implications by the statistics presented here. For example, in hospitals maintaining out-patient departments, in those affording training opportunities, and in those so organized as to receive a considerable volume of nonpaid service, principles of operation and statements of finances are distinctive of the institutions. Despite the multiplicity of situations that cannot be taken into account, it is possible to present summary figures and unit costs which, if interpreted with insight, throw considerable light upon the economic aspects of hospital management and enable administrators to make applicable comparisons.⁴

METHOD OF PRESENTATION

Statistical information for registered hospitals, excluding infirmary units of institutions, is presented under the following classifications:

⁴ Mountin, Joseph W., Pennell, Elliott H., and Hankla, Emily: A study of the variations in reports on hospital facilities and their use. Pub. Health Rep., Vol. 53, No. 1, January 7, 1938.

(1) Facilities and Services, (2) Gross Income and Expense, (3) Personnel and Pay Roll for a Single Month, (4) Endowment Funds, and (5) Value of Plant Assets. Each of the five sections is introduced by a discussion of its contents and of specific procedures involved in the compilation of the data. Upon occasion, maps and charts are supplied for the purpose of emphasizing salient points embodied in the data. Interpretations of terms appearing frequently in text, tables, and figures are found under the heading "Explanatory Notes and Definitions." On the whole, terms established by the American Medical Association were adopted in describing facilities and services; designations relating to matters of finance and personnel were determined by the United States Public Health Service for purposes of the Census. Statistical and accounting practice was based on terms and procedures recommended by the American Hospital Association.⁵

Scores of requests for basic data pertaining to hospitals have made essential the publication of this compendium of Census findings. It is intended to serve as an answer to these inquiries regarding hospitals and as an aid to reference. Beyond what was necessary for the construction of tables and charts, no effort has been made to present an analysis or interpretation of the figures submitted. Extensive discussion would, because of restricted space, necessitate omission of a considerable number of the tables and simplification of others, thereby defeating the purpose of this investigation. A few preliminary reports of the Census data ⁶ have been published prior to the completion of this study; later articles of an analytical nature designed to supplement the material presented here are contemplated.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

Registered hospitals.—For the purposes of this report, hospital registration is equivalent to recognition by the American Medical Association. Only hospitals and related institutions which were listed in the Hospital Number of the Journal of the American Medical Association, March 7, 1936, are included in this analysis.

Medical type.—In accordance with the predominant type of medical service rendered, hospitals are divided by the American Medical Association into a dozen categories which for convenience in this analysis are consolidated into three major classes: General and special, mental, and tuberculosis. "Special" hospitals, as used here,

⁵ Hospital Accounting and Statistics, A Manual for American Hospitals. Council on Community Relations and Administrative Practice, American Hospital Association.

⁶ Mountin, Joseph W.: Business Census of Hospitals. Hospitals, Vol. 10, No. 11, November 1936.

Pennell, Elliott H., and Mountin, Joseph W.: The financial support of nongovernment hospitals as revealed by the recent Federal Business Census of Hospitals. Hospitals, Vol. 11, No. 12, December 1937.

Pennell, Elliott H., Mountin, Joseph W., and Hankla, Emily: Summary figures on income, expenditures, and personnel of hospitals. Hospitals, Vol. 12, No. 4, April 1938.

Pennell, Elliott H., Mountin, Joseph W., and Pearson, Kay: Prevailing ratios of personnel to patients in hospitals offering general care. Hospitals, Vol. 12, No. 11, November 1938.

are hospitals furnishing types of care which are closely identified with general medical and surgical service. These hospitals include maternity, industrial, isolation, eye-ear-nose-throat, orthopedic, children's, and others offering similar specialized types of care. Mental and tuberculosis hospitals, distinctive in that they render a continuing type of service not common to the special hospitals mentioned above, are accorded separate classification. Since infirmary units of correctional, custodial, and educational institutions do not represent facilities for the general public and since from a fiscal standpoint they are not easily distinguished from the parent institutions, they are omitted from this report.

Control.—Agencies in administrative control of hospitals are, for expediency, divided into four groups which represent combinations of detailed groupings used by the American Medical Association, the four being: Federal, other governmental, nonprofit, and proprietary. Federal agencies which maintain hospitals include the War, Navy, Interior, and Treasury (United States Public Health Service) Departments, and the Veterans' Administration. Governments of States, counties, and cities, singly or in combination, constitute the second major class which is designated as "other governmental." To the nonprofit group belong churches, fraternal orders, and similar organizations, exclusive of governments, which are not operated for financial gain. In the last class, the proprietary, are included individuals, partners, and corporations that are unrestricted as to the use of profits that may accrue from the operation of the institutions.

Bed capacity.—According to instructions used in the survey, the bed capacity reported by a hospital numbers all beds and cribs but excludes bassinets. Only units of bed-service actually provided for regular use by in-patients (excluding newborn infants) are counted.

Patients admitted.—Any person accepted by the hospital for in-patient service and admitted to occupancy of a regular bed is considered a "patient admitted"; newborn infants and out-patients are omitted. Persons under treatment at the beginning of the report period are counted among the admissions of the first day of the new period. A patient is considered as admitted only once during a period of time unless he has been discharged and readmitted as a new case.

Patient-days.—A patient-day is that period of service between the census-taking hours on two successive days, the day of discharge being counted only when the patient was admitted that same day. Days for newborn infants and for out-patients are not included; those for child patients are, of course, enumerated.

Average daily census.—The average daily census of a hospital represents the figure obtained by dividing 365 into the total number of patient-days.

Geographic area.—Arrangement of States into only four geographic areas effected a grouping of States having certain similarities in problems of hospitalization. Figure 1 shows the boundaries of each section. The established areas with the States contained therein are as follows:

Northeastern: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

Southern: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.



FIGURE 1.—Map of the United States, showing geographic areas as established for analysis of hospital statistics.

Western: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Metropolitan character of counties.—According to the plan employed in this investigation, the metropolitan character of a county is determined by its location in relation to a metropolitan district as defined by the Bureau of the Census. Such a district has an aggregate population of 100,000 or more and contains a city of at least 50,000 inhabitants. Any county in which all or more than half the population resides within the limits of these established metropolitan districts is classified as metropolitan. Counties adjoining those which are of metropolitan classification are designated as first tier; all others are described as second tier or beyond.

Income.—In the presentation of income statistics, sources of income are designated as "patients," "taxes," "endowments," and "other." Total receipts from all persons served by the hospital, whether as outpatients or in-patients, are included under "patients"; "taxes" comprise the usual allotments from public revenues combined with emergency appropriations, other than those used for plant improvement; earnings from invested gift funds are represented by "endowments"; and all donations from community chests or similar organizations, along with funds otherwise unclassified, are included under the fourth, "other."

Expenses.—Allotment of expenditures is itemized as follows: "Pay roll," "supplies and maintenance," and "other." All cash outlays for personal service, excluding profits retained by proprietors, are represented in the first. Operating expenses along with personnel maintenance costs are assigned to the second. Under the third heading are assembled interest, taxes, and all other miscellaneous expenditures. Neither loss from plant depreciation nor outlay for large-scale plant improvement is taken into account in these expense items.

Plant assets.—Assets denoted as "land" involve the building site with its landscaping and special improvements. Evaluation of "buildings" covers, of course, such mechanical installations as heating and lighting systems, plumbing, and elevators, in addition to the structure proper. "Equipment" includes all ordinary furnishings as well as medical and surgical apparatus. Under "other" are brought together such assets as cash on hand and accounts receivable.

Personnel.—Employees listed on the pay roll of the hospital for a selected month are taken to represent the average and thus are the subject of analysis. Proprietors and partners are excluded. According to their positions and to their professional qualifications, employees are divided into the following classes:

Physicians: Salaried staff, residents, internes.

Nurses: Graduate, student.

Technicians and other professional employees: Bacteriologists, chemists, dentists, dietitians, instructors in training schools, librarians, matrons, medical social workers, occupational therapists, pathologists, pharmacists, physiotherapists, psychologists, psychiatrists, roentgenologists.

Administrative and clerical employees: Superintendents, directors, assistant superintendents and directors, business managers, bookkeepers, cashiers, clerks, secretaries, stenographers, telephone operators.

Orderlies and other nonprofessional employees: Cooks, chauffeurs, custodians, electricians, engineers, elevator operators, janitors, orderlies, ward helpers.

Report period.—Figures relating to receipts and expenditures of hospitals cover either the calendar year 1935 or a 12-month fiscal

period ending in 1935. Plant assets and endowment funds were evaluated as of December 31, 1935. A single month or monthly pay-roll period, usually October 1935, served as the interval to which personnel and monthly pay-roll totals applied.

Population figures.—Population estimates, as of July 1, 1935, supplied by the Bureau of the Census were used in tabulations by separate States or by summations of States. For computations relating to counties of different metropolitan character, population bases were obtained by projecting figures for 1930 to the level for 1935. In all other analyses involving population totals, figures were secured from census reports for 1930 as published by the Bureau of the Census.

Facilities and Services

Data describing hospital facilities and the volume of hospital service provide a basis for the more detailed tables presented later. So important are these fundamental figures that many of them are repeated in tables pertaining to the financial set-up of hospitals and to employment patterns. Interpretation of subsequent material involves, of course, a recognition of the significance of the groundwork as related to the entire statistical structure.

Throughout the table showing the number of beds per 1,000 population in registered hospitals of different medical type (table 2), it will be noticed that those operated by the Federal Government are not included. As the figures are intended to reveal the facilities actually available to inhabitants of each State, this purpose is best accomplished by omission of Federal hospitals. These, as a rule, confine their services to selected individuals for whom the Federal Government makes special provisions without regard to place of residence.

Beds in mental and tuberculosis hospitals, as expressed in table 2, do not represent the total facilities available for treatment of tuberculous and mentally disordered or defective persons. Within other hospitals, special wards are sometimes provided for the care of such patients. General hospitals, in particular, often allot a number of beds to the care of tuberculous patients and sometimes devote a portion to care of psychotic persons. It is also true that mental institutions may set aside certain beds for the treatment of inmates who have developed tuberculosis. Thus, it may be seen that bed facilities utilized for the care of persons with mental disorders and tuberculosis exceed in small measure the number specified in the table; at the same time, bed facilities for the treatment of other conditions are slightly less than the figures indicate.

Inequality prevails in the distribution of hospital facilities taken as a whole. In comparison with Alabama, which has a grand total of but 3.57 beds per 1,000 inhabitants, excluding, of course, beds in Federal hospitals, Massachusetts has 12.28 and New York, 12.05. Simi-

lar differences, on a smaller scale, occur among the ratios for the separate medical types. In the main, States in the northeastern area rank highest in the provision of facilities; those in the southern region rank lowest. Figure 2 facilitates comparison of ratios for States lying within the same geographic region.

The remaining tables of this section (tables 3-5) portray hospital facilities of each medical type and the extent to which these facilities are used. The three primary classifications, geographic location, agency in administrative control, and bed capacity, are employed in the respective tabulations. Depicting in full the facilities and services of registered hospitals other than infirmary units of institutions, these figures, unlike those in table 2, embrace all hospitals, including those of Federal ownership. The tables are intended to reveal a national picture of hospital facilities and services, not the fractions characterizing any one State; therefore, Federal hospitals are included to complete the portrayal.

From a contrast of the number of institutions with the number of beds, as shown in the tables, it may be discerned that mental hospitals are, on an average, much larger in bed capacity than are the tuberculosis or the general and special hospitals. Hospitals operated by State or local governments predominate in the mental and tuberculosis groups; control by nonprofit and proprietary agencies is preponderant in the general and special class. It may be added that within each medical type governmental hospitals tend to exceed the nongovernmental in average bed capacity.

The number of patients admitted yearly is definitely associated with the kind of medical service rendered by the institution. Comparison of the number of patients admitted with the average daily census reflects the varying periods of treatment characteristic of the different types, prolonged terms prevailing in mental institutions, abbreviated ones in general and special hospitals, and periods of intermediate duration in tuberculosis sanatoria. Although the instructions accompanying the questionnaires mailed to hospitals specified that persons under treatment at the beginning of the report period be counted among the admissions of the first day of the new period, it is rather certain that some hospitals, the mental in particular, failed to add to the reported admissions the number of patients carried over from the preceding year. Consequently, the total of persons receiving service is probably understated.

Another comparison, number of beds with average daily number of patients, produces significant facts regarding the occupancy of hospitals. As a rule, the rate of occupancy is high for institutions of the northeastern region, for those of governmental control, and

for those of large bed capacity. On the other hand, it is low for institutions of southern location, for those of nongovernmental con-

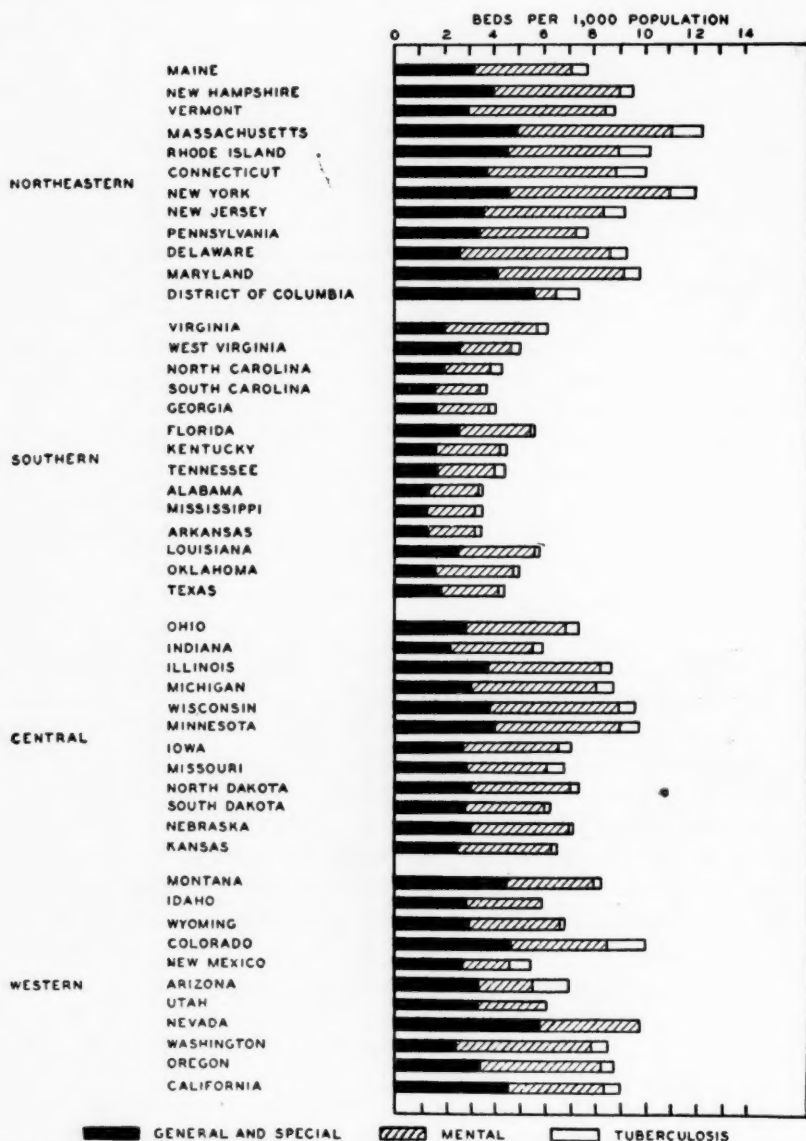


FIGURE 2.—Beds per 1,000 population in registered hospitals of different medical type, by States (excluding hospitals of Federal control).

trol, especially the proprietary, and for those of small size. In reality, the interplay of these factors in the behavior of hospitals is

so strong that no one of them can be isolated as a single dominating force. Graphic presentation of percentages of occupancy as they

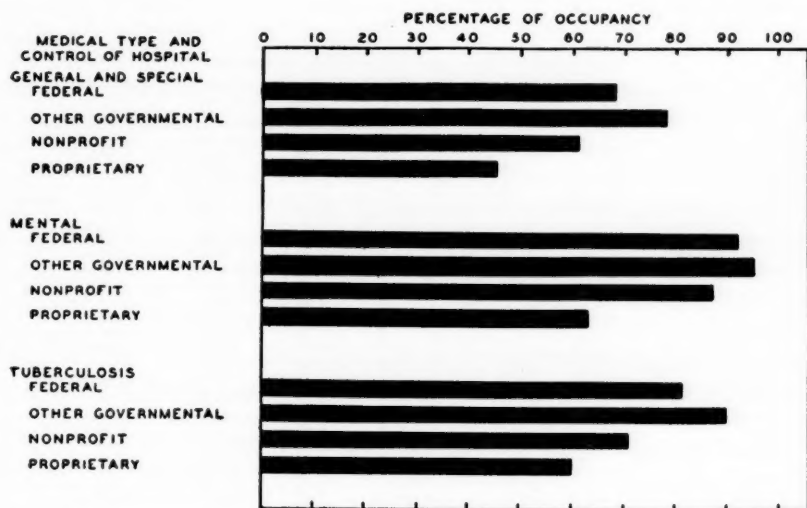


FIGURE 3.—Percentage of occupancy for registered hospitals of different medical type and control.

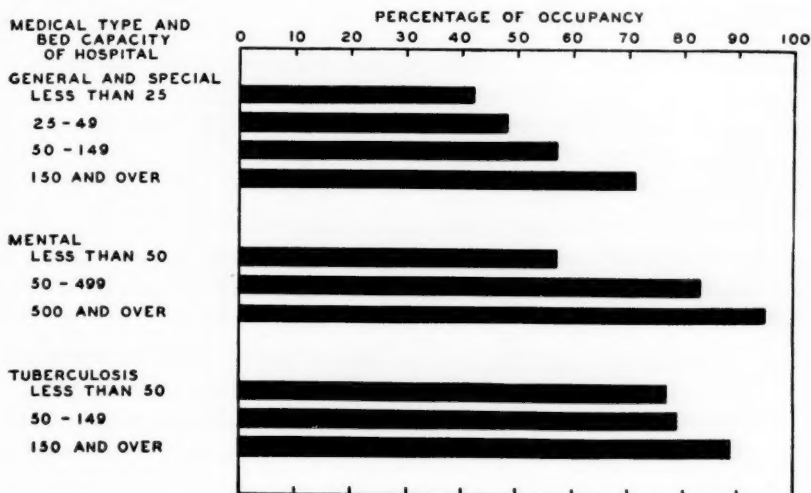


FIGURE 4.—Percentage of occupancy for registered hospitals of different medical type and bed capacity.

vary among hospitals of different medical type and control or of different medical type and bed capacity is given in figures 3 and 4.

TABLE 2.—*Beds per 1,000 population in registered hospitals¹ of different medical type, by States*

[Population, as of July 1, 1935, estimated by the Bureau of the Census]

State	All hospitals	General and special	Mental	Tuberculosis
United States.....	7.62	3.13	3.97	0.52
Alabama.....	3.57	1.43	2.03	.11
Arizona.....	6.97	3.25	2.28	1.44
Arkansas.....	3.58	1.37	1.92	.29
California.....	9.08	4.56	3.82	.70
Colorado.....	10.10	4.50	3.99	1.61
Connecticut.....	10.01	3.72	5.16	1.13
Delaware.....	9.25	2.61	5.93	.71
District of Columbia.....	7.31	5.55	.90	.86
Florida.....	5.43	2.45	2.92	.06
Georgia.....	4.08	1.61	2.24	.23
Idaho.....	5.98	2.81	3.17
Illinois.....	8.68	3.65	4.54	.49
Indiana.....	5.96	2.18	3.37	.41
Iowa.....	7.04	2.70	4.06	.28
Kansas.....	6.55	2.64	3.70	.21
Kentucky.....	4.47	1.68	2.55	.24
Louisiana.....	5.88	2.58	3.14	.16
Maine.....	7.69	3.17	3.95	.57
Maryland.....	9.83	4.15	4.93	.75
Massachusetts.....	12.28	4.96	6.33	.99
Michigan.....	8.80	3.33	4.69	.78
Minnesota.....	9.74	4.10	4.84	.80
Mississippi.....	3.59	1.34	1.99	.26
Missouri.....	6.76	2.76	3.51	.49
Montana.....	8.31	4.42	3.48	.41
Nebraska.....	7.16	3.17	3.87	.12
Nevada.....	9.84	5.80	4.04
New Hampshire.....	9.54	3.99	5.13	.42
New Jersey.....	9.20	3.50	4.84	.86
New Mexico.....	5.42	2.79	1.75	.88
New York.....	12.05	4.59	6.74	.72
North Carolina.....	4.20	1.82	1.94	.44
North Dakota.....	7.40	3.03	3.99	.38
Ohio.....	7.33	2.87	3.97	.49
Oklahoma.....	5.00	1.62	3.11	.27
Oregon.....	8.67	3.39	4.78	.50
Pennsylvania.....	7.65	3.52	3.71	.42
Rhode Island.....	10.25	4.45	4.58	1.22
South Carolina.....	3.68	1.51	1.88	.29
South Dakota.....	6.24	2.67	3.29	.28
Tennessee.....	4.45	1.66	2.38	.41
Texas.....	4.44	1.84	2.28	.32
Utah.....	6.10	3.32	2.78
Vermont.....	8.88	2.95	5.49	.44
Virginia.....	6.14	1.97	3.74	.43
Washington.....	8.53	3.60	4.32	.61
West Virginia.....	5.03	2.45	2.21	.37
Wisconsin.....	9.64	3.78	5.17	.69
Wyoming.....	6.82	2.97	3.71	.14

¹ Excluding hospitals of Federal control and infirmary units of institutions.

TABLE 3.—*Distribution of facilities and services among registered hospitals¹ of different medical type and location²*

Medical type and location of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Number of patients admitted	Average daily census
All hospitals.....	5,944	1,053,977	7,680,950	850,373
General and special.....	4,841	450,776	7,405,942	288,285
Northeastern.....	1,270	169,362	2,729,775	118,859
Southern.....	1,246	81,160	1,448,569	46,543
Central.....	1,572	136,481	2,297,051	82,637
Western.....	753	63,773	930,547	40,246
Mental.....	597	532,437	176,064	501,796
Northeastern.....	221	214,709	67,157	202,698
Southern.....	98	95,924	35,460	88,267
Central.....	208	171,724	55,947	161,843
Western.....	70	50,080	17,500	48,988
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	98,944	60,292
Northeastern.....	164	28,571	46,442	25,249
Southern.....	98	12,396	18,767	10,260
Central.....	144	20,025	23,954	17,340
Western.....	100	9,772	9,781	7,443

¹ Excluding infirmary units of institutions.² Geographic locations with estimated population as of July 1, 1935, and the States included in each area are in this analysis classified as follows:

Northeastern (38,261,000)—
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

Southern (37,576,000)—
Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Central (39,300,000)—
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Western (12,384,000)—
Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

TABLE 4.—*Distribution of facilities and services among registered hospitals¹ of different medical type and control*

Medical type and control of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Number of patients admitted	Average daily census
All hospitals.....	5,944	1,053,977	7,680,950	850,373
General and special.....	4,841	450,776	7,405,942	288,285
Federal.....	261	52,117	356,371	35,600
Other governmental.....	569	103,269	1,597,822	80,200
Nonprofit.....	2,469	249,758	4,643,441	152,014
Proprietary.....	1,542	45,632	808,308	20,471
Mental.....	597	532,437	176,064	501,796
Federal.....	27	26,436	7,380	24,226
Other governmental.....	324	486,562	137,801	462,844
Nonprofit.....	48	10,073	11,564	8,789
Proprietary.....	198	9,366	19,319	5,937
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	98,944	60,292
Federal.....	19	4,150	7,352	3,373
Other governmental.....	299	51,829	73,581	46,869
Nonprofit.....	119	11,270	13,346	7,953
Proprietary.....	69	3,515	4,665	2,097

¹ Excluding infirmary units of institutions.

TABLE 5.—*Distribution of facilities and services among registered hospitals¹ of different medical type and bed capacity*

Medical type and bed capacity of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Number of patients admitted	Average daily census
All hospitals.....	5,944	1,053,977	7,680,950	850,373
General and special.....	4,841	450,776	7,405,942	288,285
Less than 25.....	1,287	19,368	327,736	8,049
25 to 49.....	1,177	39,379	665,919	19,060
50 to 149.....	1,580	129,683	2,380,512	74,025
150 and over.....	797	262,346	4,031,775	187,151
Mental.....	597	532,437	176,064	501,796
Less than 50.....	144	3,760	10,904	2,160
50 to 499.....	189	33,510	37,178	27,775
500 and over.....	264	495,167	127,982	471,861
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	98,944	60,292
Less than 50.....	135	4,002	5,530	3,074
50 to 149.....	231	19,807	24,940	15,649
150 and over.....	140	46,955	68,474	41,569

¹ Excluding infirmary units of institutions.

Gross Income and Expense

Through the accounts of a hospital is reflected indirectly the sum total of its facilities and services. A word of caution, however, may be given regarding too literal interpretation of financial data. Considerable variation in amounts reported by hospitals as representing operating income and expense may influence any detailed comparison of figures for individual institutions. Financial figures for hospitals operating out-patient departments are expanded by the inclusion of income and cost data for such departments. Pay-roll costs are affected not only by differences in rates of pay among hospitals but also by variations in the number of personnel as governed by such factors as occupancy of the institution, hours of work per employee, degree of specialized training required for certain services, and assignment of duties to professional or nonprofessional persons. Full-time graduate nurses and physicians who are members of certain religious orders may perform without salary the duties usually delegated to full-time paid personnel. Particularly in Federal hospitals operated for special groups of beneficiaries, a large staff of full-time paid physicians may be employed to provide all medical and surgical service, whereas in non-Federal institutions there is likely to be only a skeleton staff of full-time paid physicians supplemented by a visiting staff which performs the bulk of such services on an individual fee basis. In many small hospitals owned by physicians, either singly or in partnership, the operating income and costs of the institutions are frequently confused with similar items in the outside practice of the owners. For these variable matters, no adjustment has been made in the totals reported in subsequent tables.

The first three tables (tables 6-8), each devoted to a single medical

type, show the estimated annual payment per capita to hospitals in each State and the proportions of the sum which are received by hospitals from patients, tax funds, and other sources. For example, in 1935 inhabitants of Massachusetts paid, directly or indirectly, toward the upkeep of general and special hospitals an average of \$7.05, about 56 percent of which was transmitted directly through fees of patients, 21 percent through taxes, and 23 percent through miscellaneous routes. Toward the operation of mental institutions the amount paid per person was \$3, 15 percent in the form of fees from patients, 84 percent in the form of taxes, and 1 percent in other forms (table 7). In addition, \$1.04 was expended per inhabitant of Massachusetts for the support of tuberculosis hospitals, only 10 percent through payment by patients, 86 percent through tax allotments, and 4 percent through unclassified channels (table 8). Federal institutions are excluded from the tables under discussion since the sources of their income are not, as a rule, confined to a particular locality. In certain States where hospitals are very few in number, figures are withheld in order to avoid disclosing information of a confidential nature. Figure 5 reproduces graphically part of the data contained in table 6. The circle within the State shows the fraction of each dollar which is received by general and special hospitals from patients, from taxes, and from all other sources.

The next seven tables (tables 9-15) show total annual income, income per bed, and percentage from specified source. The first three, of a summary nature, are founded upon the three basic groupings, geographic location, administrative control, and bed capacity, respectively. In these aggregate figures all registered hospitals except infirmary units of institutions are included. Figures 6 and 7, which are based upon tables 10 and 11, show the percentage of income from different sources for hospitals of the several control groups and size groups. In the four following tables (tables 12-15), general and special hospitals alone are subjected to further and more detailed analysis. Administrative control in conjunction with geographic location served as the basis for one investigation, administrative control linked with bed capacity as the basis for another. To this series of investigations was added an analysis of income variations as reflected by the size of the county in which the hospital is situated (tables 14-15). Only non-Federal institutions were examined. As pointed out earlier, the county population intervals were established on the basis of figures for 1930 supplied by the Bureau of the Census. The geographic location of the hospital and the agency in control were the only factors coordinated with county population.

The last table relative to income (table 16) discloses variations in bed facilities and in sources of income that exist among general and special hospitals in counties of different metropolitan character and

of different geographic area. Again, hospitals of Federal control, usually independent of local resources, are excluded from the analysis. This table and figure 8, which accompanies it, show distinctly the

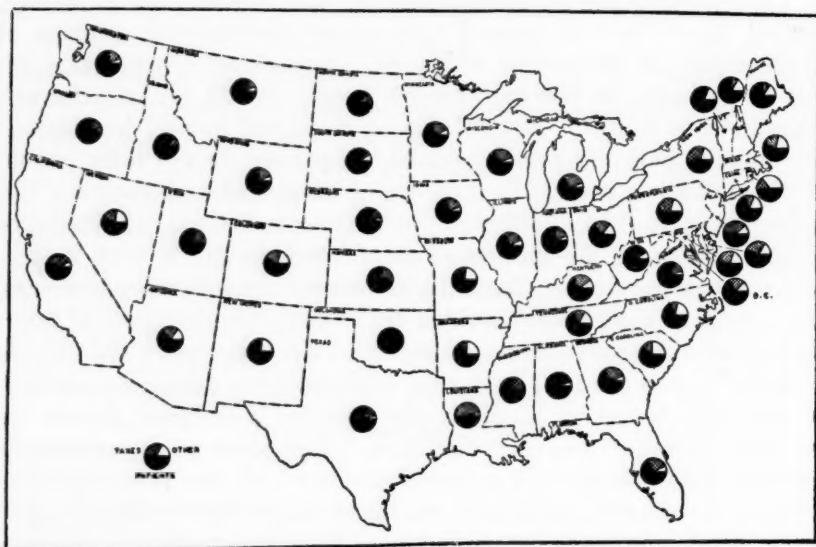


FIGURE 5.—Percentage of income from specified source for registered general and special hospitals, by States (excluding hospitals of Federal control).

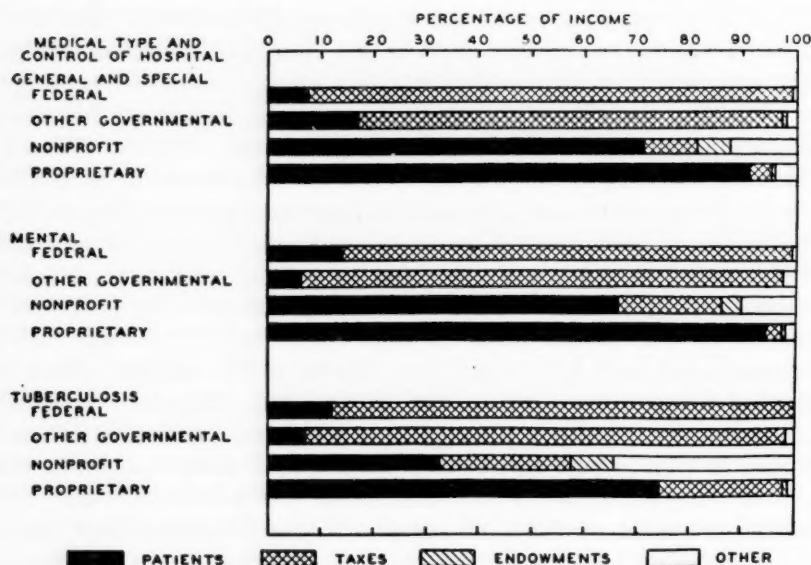


FIGURE 6.—Percentage of income from specified source for registered hospitals of different medical type and control.

bearing which adjacency to metropolitan districts has upon the volume of hospital facilities and of income.

Tables pertaining to hospital expenditures parallel, on the whole,

those showing income. The first phase of the investigation is based on hospitals of the three medical types as situated in individual States (table 17); the second phase comprises the three medical types

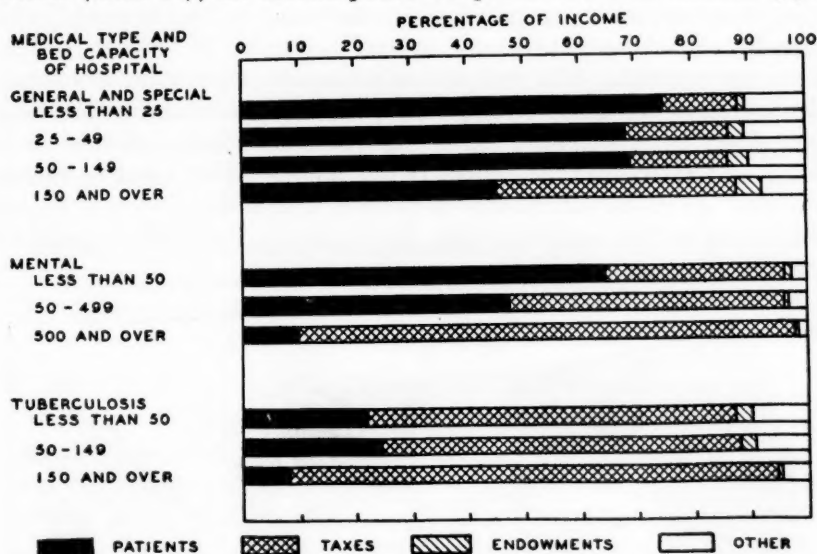


FIGURE 7.—Percentage of income from specified source for registered hospitals of different medical type and bed capacity.

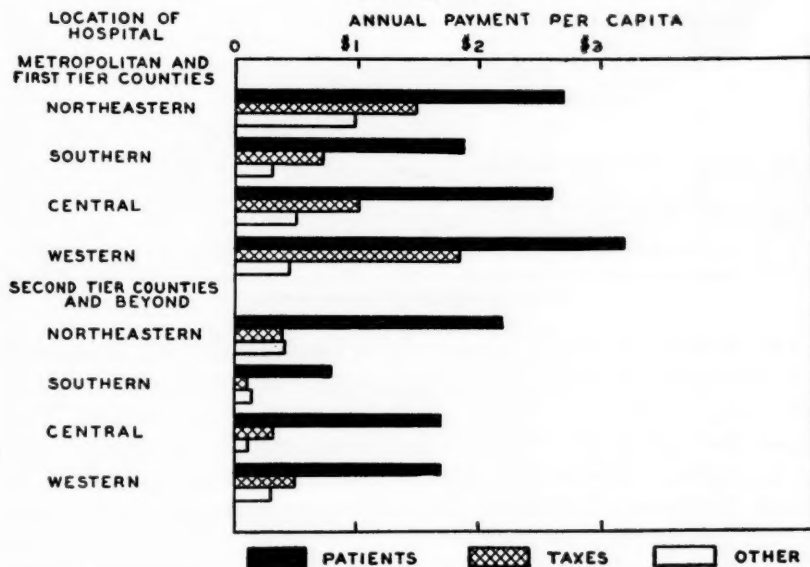


FIGURE 8.—Estimated annual payment per capita to registered general and special hospitals in counties of different metropolitan character in the four geographic areas according to amount received by hospitals from specified source (excluding hospitals of Federal control).

grouped in the summary categories designated as geographic area, administrative control, and bed capacity (tables 18-20); and the third treats only general and special hospitals divided according to

agency in control and subdivided according to ranges of county population (table 21). From the table depicting on a per capita basis hospital expenditures characteristic of separate States, and from the one concerned with expenditures as regulated by the population of counties containing general and special hospitals, all Federal institutions are omitted. The reasons for this exclusion remain the same: Federal hospitals do not, in general, represent facilities to be used exclusively by residents of particular States or smaller political divisions, and their financial set-up is not influenced by local economic factors. As in the tabulations of income, figures descriptive of States containing so few hospitals that the reporting institution might be identified are not published.

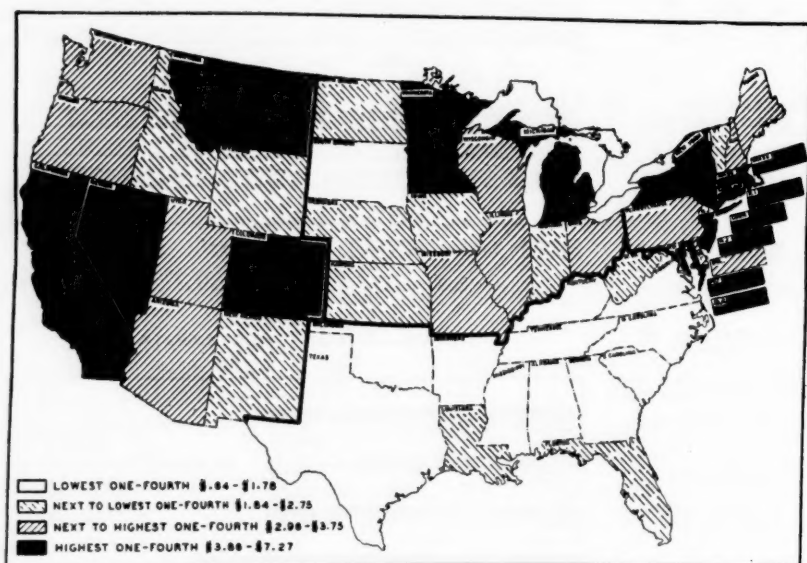


FIGURE 9.—Estimated annual expenditure per capita by registered general and special hospitals, by States (excluding hospitals of Federal control).

The shaded map (fig. 9) shows within intervals the annual expenditure per State inhabitant by registered general and special hospitals. This map accentuates the similarity of range characterizing many States that are closely related either geographically or economically.

Comparison of totals in table 17 with those in tables 6, 7, and 8 reveals in some measure the gains or losses occurring in the operation of hospitals in the various States. It is possible that a few of the differences between income and expense are not actual but are the result of discrepancies in reported data. Since the figures for States with small populations often embody very few hospitals or beds, even a slight inconsistency may weight considerably the ratios used for estimating totals.

Another amount which must be interpreted with care is the estimated expense per bed. Both income and expense, as explained in the opening paragraph of this section, are governed by the extent to which beds are utilized as well as by the number of beds maintained in the hospital. Certain overhead costs are, of course, fairly constant regardless of whether or not the hospital is completely occupied. Thus, it is increasingly obvious that tables expressing total facilities and services must be taken in conjunction with analyses of unit costs in order that inferences may not be warped by undiscerned causes.

TABLE 6.—*Estimated annual payment per capita to registered general and special hospitals¹ and percentage of hospital income from specified source, by States*

[Population, as of July 1, 1935, estimated by the Bureau of the Census]

State	Annual payment per capita	Percentage of hospital income from specified source		
		Patients	Taxes	Other
United States.....	\$3.37	61.8	24.3	13.9
Alabama.....	1.08	91.7	1.0	7.3
Arizona.....	3.03	62.0	21.3	16.7
Arkansas.....	.74	62.2	11.6	26.2
California.....	5.67	54.4	37.8	7.8
Colorado.....	4.49	58.3	21.6	20.1
Connecticut.....	4.51	66.9	13.5	19.6
Delaware.....	3.57	56.7	25.4	17.9
District of Columbia.....	6.38	66.2	19.6	14.2
Florida.....	2.37	65.4	26.2	8.4
Georgia.....	1.64	63.3	29.3	7.4
Idaho.....	2.31	85.0	13.8	1.2
Illinois.....	3.20	67.4	22.6	10.0
Indiana.....	2.20	72.5	20.7	6.8
Iowa.....	2.58	70.3	23.9	5.8
Kansas.....	2.14	78.4	18.1	3.5
Kentucky.....	1.42	63.9	24.3	11.8
Louisiana.....	1.99	46.3	48.7	5.0
Maine.....	3.10	73.6	10.2	16.2
Maryland.....	3.76	54.8	25.6	19.6
Massachusetts.....	7.05	55.9	21.2	22.9
Michigan.....	4.72	65.3	29.2	5.5
Minnesota.....	4.16	66.8	25.1	8.1
Mississippi.....	.67	73.5	25.1	1.4
Missouri.....	2.75	70.2	5.6	24.2
Montana.....	3.64	82.3	9.8	7.9
Nebraska.....	2.36	80.3	15.5	4.2
Nevada.....	7.04	54.2	21.1	24.7
New Hampshire.....	3.87	72.7	9.9	17.4
New Jersey.....	4.33	50.9	36.5	12.6
New Mexico.....	1.75	73.5	1.9	24.6
New York.....	6.53	50.3	35.1	17.6
North Carolina.....	1.55	68.4	9.6	22.0
North Dakota.....	1.98	83.1	15.5	1.4
Ohio.....	3.30	61.9	22.1	16.0
Oklahoma.....	1.36	93.6	4.3	2.1
Oregon.....	3.02	81.5	15.4	3.1
Pennsylvania.....	3.07	50.8	28.4	20.8
Rhode Island.....	5.70	48.6	15.1	36.3
South Carolina.....	1.17	59.3	14.3	26.4
South Dakota.....	1.87	83.1	7.8	9.1
Tennessee.....	1.70	65.3	17.5	17.2
Texas.....	1.65	77.3	16.5	6.2
Utah.....	3.05	78.5	18.5	3.0
Vermont.....	2.56	76.4	3.2	20.4
Virginia.....	1.73	79.1	14.4	6.5
Washington.....	3.34	74.1	19.4	6.5
West Virginia.....	2.16	86.5	4.4	9.1
Wisconsin.....	3.68	64.9	28.2	6.9
Wyoming.....	2.81	72.3	20.5	7.2

¹ Excluding all mental and tuberculosis hospitals, infirmary units of institutions, and all other hospitals of Federal control.

TABLE 7.—Estimated annual payment per capita to registered mental hospitals ¹ and percentage of hospital income from specified source, by States

[Population, as of July 1, 1935, estimated by the Bureau of the Census]

State	Annual payment per capita	Percentage of hospital income from specified source		
		Patients	Taxes	Other
United States.....	\$1.14	16.3	81.2	2.5
Alabama.....	.39	7.6	69.9	22.5
Arizona.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Arkansas.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
California.....	1.08	17.0	82.8	.2
Colorado.....	1.02	14.8	84.1	1.1
Connecticut.....	2.08	29.5	69.7	.8
Delaware.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Florida.....	.79	1.2	97.8	1.0
Georgia.....	1.16	61.6	38.4	-----
Idaho.....	.44	2.8	83.8	13.4
Illinois.....	.98	4.3	93.8	1.9
Indiana.....	.69	7.8	90.3	1.9
Iowa.....	.84	13.8	77.7	8.5
Kansas.....	.77	12.0	85.6	2.4
Kentucky.....	.37	22.7	76.5	.8
Louisiana.....	.96	26.3	71.2	2.5
Maine.....	.83	8.3	91.7	-----
Maryland.....	1.06	8.6	91.4	(²)
Massachusetts.....	3.00	14.7	83.8	1.5
Michigan.....	1.30	1.7	96.9	1.4
Minnesota.....	.97	3.1	92.7	4.2
Mississippi.....	.28	1.6	96.0	2.4
Missouri.....	.73	35.5	60.1	4.4
Montana.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Nebraska.....	.88	11.2	81.7	7.1
Nevada.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
New Hampshire.....	1.77	.5	99.4	.1
New Jersey.....	1.84	11.1	78.9	10.0
New Mexico.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
New York.....	2.63	11.9	87.8	.3
North Carolina.....	.25	17.5	79.2	3.3
North Dakota.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Ohio.....	.78	9.8	89.9	.3
Oklahoma.....	.54	3.6	90.1	6.3
Oregon.....	.80	1.4	97.8	.8
Pennsylvania.....	1.14	20.0	77.8	2.2
Rhode Island.....	1.91	29.3	57.9	12.8
South Carolina.....	.46	6.0	91.6	2.4
South Dakota.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee.....	.48	16.1	83.7	.2
Texas.....	.49	4.7	94.6	.7
Utah.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Vermont.....	2.07	46.2	52.1	1.7
Virginia.....	.58	9.0	90.9	.1
Washington.....	1.06	6.0	94.0	(²)
West Virginia.....	.33	4.5	95.5	-----
Wisconsin.....	1.75	22.1	70.9	7.0
Wyoming.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ Excluding hospitals of Federal control.² Withheld to avoid disclosure of confidential information.³ Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 8.—*Estimated annual payment per capita to registered tuberculosis hospitals¹ and percentage of hospital income from specified source, by States*

[Population, as of July 1, 1935, estimated by the Bureau of the Census]

State	Annual payment per capita	Percentage of hospital income from specified source		
		Patients	Taxes	Other
United States.....	\$0.39	14.3	77.8	7.9
Alabama.....	.05	12.8	50.0	37.2
Arizona.....	.82	81.0	—	19.0
Arkansas.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
California.....	.55	17.0	69.1	13.9
Colorado.....	1.32	9.4	—	90.6
Connecticut.....	1.15	6.3	89.7	4.0
Delaware.....	.61	1.5	92.3	6.2
District of Columbia.....	.55	.1	97.4	2.5
Florida.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Georgia.....	.14	1.8	97.5	.7
Idaho.....	—	—	—	—
Illinois.....	.32	38.4	53.0	8.6
Indiana.....	.27	8.9	88.9	2.2
Iowa.....	.17	27.0	73.0	—
Kansas.....	.18	36.4	61.8	1.8
Kentucky.....	.20	5.3	90.4	4.3
Louisiana.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Maine.....	.51	.4	96.1	3.5
Maryland.....	.41	5.9	78.7	15.4
Massachusetts.....	1.04	10.4	85.7	3.9
Michigan.....	.55	5.9	93.7	.4
Minnesota.....	.67	3.9	92.2	3.9
Mississippi.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Missouri.....	.32	16.9	69.4	13.7
Montana.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nebraska.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nevada.....	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Jersey.....	.65	11.1	84.9	4.0
New Mexico.....	.27	83.4	—	16.6
New York.....	.66	11.0	83.0	6.0
North Carolina.....	.24	41.3	56.3	2.4
North Dakota.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Ohio.....	.43	4.6	94.2	1.2
Oklahoma.....	.14	—	100.0	—
Oregon.....	.30	13.5	84.9	1.6
Pennsylvania.....	.25	20.5	66.7	12.8
Rhode Island.....	.93	10.9	85.7	3.4
South Carolina.....	.16	10.3	81.1	8.6
South Dakota.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Tennessee.....	.19	8.4	85.0	6.6
Texas.....	.17	27.2	59.8	13.0
Utah.....	—	—	—	—
Vermont.....	.33	5.1	85.1	9.8
Virginia.....	.23	30.0	66.3	3.7
Washington.....	.35	18.4	80.2	1.4
West Virginia.....	.22	43.9	55.1	1.0
Wisconsin.....	.58	12.1	87.3	.6
Wyoming.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

¹ Excluding hospitals of Federal control.² Withheld to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

TABLE 9.—*Estimated total income, income per bed, and percentage from specified source for registered hospitals*¹ *of different medical type and location*

Medical type and location of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Total annual income (add 000)	Income per bed	Percentage of income from specified source			
					Patients	Taxes	Endowments	Other
All hospitals.....	5,944	1,053,977	\$706,801	\$671	43.1	47.4	2.9	6.6
General and special.....	4,841	450,776	486,682	1,080	55.6	32.2	3.9	8.3
Northeastern.....	1,270	169,362	203,432	1,201	49.7	32.6	7.3	10.4
Southern.....	1,246	81,160	72,819	897	53.3	38.5	.9	7.3
Central.....	1,572	136,481	139,300	1,021	61.1	29.9	2.1	6.9
Western.....	753	63,773	71,131	1,115	48.3	45.1	.6	6.0
Mental.....	597	532,437	165,194	310	16.1	81.7	.2	2.0
Northeastern.....	221	214,709	86,390	402	17.6	80.4	.3	1.7
Southern.....	98	95,924	20,571	214	12.9	84.2	.1	2.8
Central.....	208	171,724	43,312	252	13.8	83.4	(²)	2.8
Western.....	70	50,080	14,921	298	17.6	81.7	.2	.5
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	54,925	776	14.1	78.6	1.3	6.0
Northeastern.....	164	28,571	24,689	864	11.2	83.2	1.5	4.1
Southern.....	98	12,396	7,848	633	17.9	77.4	1.6	3.1
Central.....	144	20,025	14,923	745	11.5	85.5	(²)	3.0
Western.....	100	9,772	7,465	764	15.6	59.7	2.3	22.4

¹ Excluding infirmary units of institutions.² Less than 0.05 percent.TABLE 10.—*Estimated total income, income per bed, and percentage from specified source for registered hospitals*¹ *of different medical type and control*

Medical type and control of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Total annual income (add 000)	Income per bed	Percentage of income from specified source			
					Patients	Taxes	Endowments	Other
All hospitals.....	5,944	1,058,977	\$706,801	\$671	43.1	47.4	2.9	6.6
General and special.....	4,841	450,776	486,682	1,080	55.6	32.2	3.9	8.3
Federal.....	261	52,117	56,341	1,081	7.5	92.4	-----	.1
Other governmental.....	569	103,269	89,418	866	16.7	81.0	.5	1.8
Nonprofit.....	2,469	249,758	294,629	1,180	70.9	10.3	6.3	12.5
Proprietary.....	1,542	45,632	46,294	1,014	91.4	4.2	.4	4.0
Mental.....	597	532,437	165,194	310	16.1	81.7	.2	2.0
Federal.....	27	26,436	19,387	733	14.6	85.3	-----	.1
Other governmental.....	324	486,562	127,261	262	6.4	91.7	(²)	1.9
Nonprofit.....	48	10,073	6,716	667	66.4	19.4	3.6	10.6
Proprietary.....	198	9,366	11,830	1,263	94.4	3.7	.4	1.5
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	54,925	776	14.1	78.6	1.3	6.0
Federal.....	19	4,150	4,868	1,173	12.2	87.8	-----	-----
Other governmental.....	299	51,829	39,165	756	6.5	92.5	(²)	1.0
Nonprofit.....	119	11,270	8,289	735	32.3	25.0	8.3	34.4
Proprietary.....	69	3,515	2,603	741	74.1	24.7	.2	1.0

¹ Excluding infirmary units of institutions.² Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 11.—*Estimated total income, income per bed, and percentage from specified source for registered hospitals¹ of different medical type and bed capacity*

Medical type and bed capacity of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Total annual income (add 000)	Income per bed	Percentage of income from specified source			
					Patients	Taxes	Endowments	Other
All hospitals.....	5,944	1,053,977	\$706,801	\$671	43.1	47.4	2.9	6.6
General and special	4,841	450,776	486,682	1,080	55.6	32.2	3.9	8.3
Less than 25.....	1,287	19,368	16,046	828	75.1	13.7	1.0	10.2
25 to 49.....	1,177	39,379	35,765	908	68.5	18.3	3.0	10.2
50 to 149.....	1,580	129,683	132,967	1,025	69.3	17.3	3.6	9.8
150 and over.....	797	292,346	301,904	1,151	45.3	42.9	4.3	7.5
Mental.....	597	532,437	165,194	310	16.1	81.7	.2	2.0
Less than 50.....	144	3,760	5,141	1,367	64.5	31.6	1.2	2.7
50 to 499.....	189	33,510	21,155	631	47.3	49.3	.3	3.1
500 and over.....	264	495,167	138,898	281	9.9	88.1	.1	1.9
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	54,925	776	14.1	78.6	1.3	6.0
Less than 50.....	135	4,002	2,868	717	21.8	65.6	2.8	9.8
50 to 149.....	231	19,807	15,250	770	24.3	63.8	2.7	9.2
150 and over.....	140	46,955	36,807	784	8.2	86.4	.7	4.7

¹ Excluding infirmary units of institutions.TABLE 12.—*Estimated total income, income per bed, and percentage from specified source for registered general and special hospitals¹ of different control and location*

Control and location of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Total annual income (add 000)	Income per bed	Percentage of income from specified source			
					Patients	Taxes	Endowments	Other
All general and special hospitals.....	4,841	450,776	\$486,682	\$1,080	55.6	32.2	3.9	8.3
Federal.....	261	52,117	56,341	1,081	7.5	92.4	-----	.1
Northeastern.....	53	11,951	13,502	1,130	4.7	94.8	-----	.5
Southern.....	69	14,134	15,298	1,082	7.1	92.8	-----	.1
Central.....	58	12,842	12,952	1,009	10.7	89.3	-----	(²)
Western.....	81	13,190	14,589	1,106	7.6	92.4	-----	(²)
Other governmental.....	569	103,269	89,418	866	16.7	81.0	.5	1.8
Northeastern.....	129	41,400	37,712	911	13.1	84.2	.7	2.0
Southern.....	135	15,537	10,738	691	27.3	68.1	1.1	3.5
Central.....	211	28,963	25,246	872	22.4	76.2	.2	1.2
Western.....	94	17,369	15,722	905	9.5	89.2	.1	1.2
Nonprofit.....	2,469	249,758	294,629	1,180	70.9	10.3	6.3	12.5
Northeastern.....	846	107,030	141,887	1,326	61.7	14.8	9.9	13.6
Southern.....	473	33,320	30,423	913	78.0	6.0	1.7	14.3
Central.....	850	84,026	90,946	1,082	80.5	6.3	3.3	9.9
Western.....	300	25,382	31,373	1,236	82.6	3.4	1.4	12.6
Proprietary.....	1,542	45,632	46,294	1,014	91.4	4.2	.4	4.0
Northeastern.....	242	8,981	10,331	1,150	86.9	5.8	1.5	5.8
Southern.....	569	18,169	16,360	900	95.3	2.2	(²)	2.5
Central.....	453	10,650	10,156	954	87.1	7.8	-----	5.1
Western.....	278	7,832	9,447	1,206	95.0	1.9	.1	3.0

¹ Excluding mental and tuberculosis hospitals and infirmary units of institutions.² Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 13.—*Estimated total income, income per bed, and percentage from specified source for registered general and special hospitals¹ of different control and bed capacity*

Control and bed capacity of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Total annual income (add 000)	Income per bed	Percentage of income from specified source			
					Patients	Taxes	Endowments	Other
All general and special hospitals.....	4,841	450,776	\$486,682	\$1,080	55.6	32.2	3.9	8.3
Federal.....	261	52,117	56,341	1,081	7.5	92.4	-----	.1
Less than 25.....	25	412	504	1,222	.5	99.5	-----	-----
25 to 49.....	67	2,322	2,004	863	-----	100.0	-----	-----
50 to 149.....	66	5,124	5,219	1,019	1.8	98.2	-----	(2)
150 and over.....	103	44,259	48,614	1,098	8.6	91.3	-----	.1
Other governmental.....	569	103,269	89,418	866	16.7	81.0	.5	1.8
Less than 25.....	94	1,570	1,099	700	66.4	31.3	1.5	.8
25 to 49.....	157	5,444	4,891	898	62.9	33.7	.4	3.0
50 to 149.....	165	13,054	10,378	795	42.2	55.8	.5	1.5
150 and over.....	153	83,201	73,050	878	10.7	87.1	.4	1.8
Nonprofit.....	2,469	249,758	294,629	1,180	70.9	10.3	6.3	12.5
Less than 25.....	294	4,938	4,307	872	67.5	6.9	2.1	23.5
25 to 49.....	541	18,611	16,639	894	69.4	8.5	5.7	16.4
50 to 149.....	1,109	94,529	97,836	1,035	74.2	9.2	4.5	12.1
150 and over.....	525	131,680	175,847	1,335	69.5	11.0	7.3	12.2
Proprietary.....	1,542	45,632	46,294	1,014	91.4	4.2	.4	4.0
Less than 25.....	874	12,448	10,136	814	91.5	4.2	.2	4.1
25 to 49.....	412	13,002	12,231	941	90.5	4.0	.2	5.3
50 to 149.....	240	16,976	19,534	1,151	91.5	4.3	.6	3.6
150 and over.....	16	3,296	4,393	1,370	92.5	4.4	.5	2.6

¹ Excluding mental and tuberculosis hospitals and infirmary units of institutions.² Less than 0.05 percent.TABLE 14.—*Estimated total income, income per bed, and percentage from specified source for registered general and special hospitals¹ of different location classified according to population of counties wherein they are situated*

[Population count, as of April 1, 1930, reported by the Bureau of the Census]

Location of hospital and population of county	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Total annual income (add 000)	Income per bed	Percentage of income from specified source			
					Patients	Taxes	Endowments	Other
All general and special hospitals.....	4,580	398,659	\$430,341	\$1,079	61.8	24.3	4.5	9.4
Northeastern.....	1,217	157,411	189,930	1,207	52.8	28.5	7.8	10.9
Less than 40,000.....	113	4,404	4,622	1,049	68.9	14.8	5.9	10.4
40,000 to 99,999.....	209	14,058	14,653	1,042	64.6	14.4	8.7	12.3
100,000 to 249,999.....	202	20,582	22,018	1,070	59.6	26.4	5.4	8.6
250,000 and over.....	693	118,367	148,637	1,256	50.1	30.7	8.1	11.1
Southern.....	1,177	67,026	57,521	858	73.6	16.1	1.2	9.1
Less than 40,000.....	592	17,440	11,259	646	81.3	7.0	1.4	10.3
40,000 to 99,999.....	335	21,208	18,484	872	80.0	9.6	1.1	9.3
100,000 to 249,999.....	155	15,637	14,290	914	70.2	18.7	1.3	9.8
250,000 and over.....	95	12,741	13,488	1,059	62.4	29.5	.9	7.2
Central.....	1,514	123,639	126,348	1,022	69.3	20.4	2.4	7.9
Less than 40,000.....	765	25,800	20,363	789	83.6	12.8	.4	3.2
40,000 to 99,999.....	261	21,524	20,903	971	78.5	15.5	1.0	5.0
100,000 to 249,999.....	152	17,476	17,983	1,029	71.6	21.5	.7	6.2
250,000 and over.....	336	58,839	67,099	1,140	61.5	24.0	3.9	10.6
Western.....	672	50,583	56,542	1,118	64.2	27.2	.8	7.8
Less than 40,000.....	340	11,991	9,642	804	74.5	15.5	.1	9.9
40,000 to 99,999.....	118	8,573	7,887	920	65.0	24.5	.8	9.7
100,000 to 249,999.....	66	8,579	9,018	1,051	65.0	30.5	.1	4.4
250,000 and over.....	148	21,440	29,995	1,399	60.5	30.6	1.2	7.7

¹ Excluding all mental and tuberculosis hospitals, infirmary units of institutions, and all other hospitals of Federal control.

TABLE 15.—*Estimated total income, income per bed, and percentage from specified source for registered general and special hospitals¹ of different control classified according to population of counties wherein they are situated*

[Population count, as of April 1, 1930, reported by the Bureau of the Census]

Control of hospital and population of county	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Total annual income (add 000)	Income per bed	Percentage of income from specified source			
					Patients	Taxes	Endowments	Other
All general and special hospitals.....	4,580	398,659	\$430,341	\$1,079	61.8	24.3	4.5	9.4
State, county, and city.....	569	103,269	89,418	866	16.7	81.0	.5	1.8
Less than 40,000.....	227	9,676	7,252	749	54.5	42.7	.3	2.5
40,000 to 99,999.....	114	11,227	9,605	856	40.4	56.8	1.0	1.8
100,000 to 249,999.....	89	14,865	11,727	789	19.3	78.2	.2	2.3
250,000 and over.....	139	67,501	60,834	901	8.2	89.8	.4	1.6
Nonprofit.....	2,469	249,758	294,629	1,180	70.9	10.3	6.3	12.5
Less than 40,000.....	705	31,006	23,479	757	79.3	7.7	2.2	10.8
40,000 to 99,999.....	531	44,829	42,773	954	77.0	8.1	3.8	11.1
100,000 to 249,999.....	354	41,415	44,577	1,076	74.2	12.8	3.3	9.7
250,000 and over.....	879	132,508	183,800	1,387	67.6	10.5	8.1	13.8
Proprietary.....	1,542	45,632	46,294	1,014	91.4	4.2	.4	4.0
Less than 40,000.....	878	18,953	15,154	800	92.1	4.2	.1	3.6
40,000 to 99,999.....	278	9,307	9,550	1,026	91.6	4.1	.1	4.2
100,000 to 249,999.....	132	5,994	7,005	1,169	90.5	5.3	.3	3.9
250,000 and over.....	254	11,378	14,585	1,282	91.1	3.7	.8	4.4

¹ Excluding all mental and tuberculosis hospitals, infirmaries units of institutions, and all other hospitals of Federal control.TABLE 16.—*Estimated annual payment per capita to registered general and special hospitals¹ in counties of different metropolitan character and amount of hospital income from specified source, by geographic areas*

[Population, as of July 1, 1935, estimated on the base of county population figures for 1930 reported by the Bureau of the Census]

Geographic area	Metropolitan and first tier counties						Second tier counties and beyond					
	Total hospital beds	Beds per 1,000 population	Per capita payment from specified source				Total hospital beds	Beds per 1,000 population	Per capita payment from specified source			
			All sources	Patients	Taxes	Other			All sources	Patients	Taxes	Other
All areas.....	297,406	3.93	\$4.58	\$2.60	\$1.29	\$0.69	101,253	1.95	\$1.62	\$1.24	\$0.23	\$0.15
Northeastern.....	147,929	4.21	5.18	2.70	1.49	.99	9,482	3.01	2.98	2.17	.40	.41
Southern.....	29,658	2.99	2.89	1.87	.73	.29	37,368	1.35	1.03	.78	.12	.13
Central.....	85,261	3.74	4.08	2.57	1.03	.48	38,378	2.43	2.11	1.70	.31	.10
Western.....	34,558	4.42	5.44	3.17	1.85	.42	16,025	3.04	2.47	1.70	.48	.29

¹ Excluding all mental and tuberculosis hospitals, infirmaries units of institutions, and all other hospitals of Federal control.

TABLE 17.—*Estimated annual expenditure per capita¹ by registered hospitals² of different medical type, by States*

[Population, as of July 1, 1935, estimated by the Bureau of the Census]

State	General and special	Mental	Tuber- culosis	State	General and special	Mental	Tuber- culosis
United States.....	\$3. 44	\$1. 14	\$0. 39	Montana.....	3. 87	(³)	(³)
Alabama.....	1. 10	. 39	. 05	Nebraska.....	2. 47	. 88	(³)
Arizona.....	3. 31	(³)	. 82	Nevada.....	6. 46	(³)	-----
Arkansas.....	. 72	(³)	(³)	New Hampshire.....	3. 75	1. 77	(³)
California.....	5. 70	1. 07	. 54	New Jersey.....	4. 38	1. 83	. 65
Colorado.....	4. 38	. 98	1. 33	New Mexico.....	1. 84	(³)	. 34
Connecticut.....	4. 87	2. 10	1. 16	New York.....	6. 75	2. 63	. 68
Delaware.....	3. 53	(³)	. 61	North Carolina.....	1. 47	. 24	. 25
District of Columbia.....	6. 20	(³)	. 55	North Dakota.....	1. 95	(³)	(³)
Florida.....	2. 30	. 79	(³)	Ohio.....	3. 43	. 77	. 43
Georgia.....	1. 56	1. 06	. 14	Oklahoma.....	1. 32	. 54	. 14
Idaho.....	2. 11	. 44	-----	Oregon.....	3. 14	. 79	. 30
Illinois.....	3. 32	. 98	. 32	Pennsylvania.....	3. 24	1. 14	. 25
Indiana.....	2. 24	. 69	. 27	Rhode Island.....	6. 31	1. 91	. 93
Iowa.....	2. 33	. 85	. 17	South Carolina.....	1. 18	. 46	. 16
Kansas.....	2. 22	. 77	. 18	South Dakota.....	1. 78	(³)	(³)
Kentucky.....	1. 52	. 36	. 20	Tennessee.....	1. 66	. 46	. 19
Louisiana.....	1. 95	. 93	(³)	Texas.....	1. 58	. 49	. 16
Maine.....	3. 08	. 83	. 51	Utah.....	3. 12	(³)	-----
Maryland.....	3. 86	1. 05	. 41	Vermont.....	2. 53	2. 06	. 33
Massachusetts.....	7. 27	2. 99	1. 05	Virginia.....	1. 66	. 58	. 23
Michigan.....	4. 79	1. 29	. 55	Washington.....	3. 27	1. 06	. 35
Minnesota.....	4. 03	. 97	. 67	West Virginia.....	2. 11	. 33	. 22
Mississippi.....	. 64	. 28	(³)	Wisconsin.....	3. 75	1. 71	. 57
Missouri.....	2. 96	. 74	. 32	Wyoming.....	2. 75	(³)	(³)

¹ Based on ratio of estimated expenditures to total population of State.² Excluding hospitals of Federal control and infirmary units of institutions.³ Withheld to avoid disclosure of confidential information.TABLE 18.—*Estimated total expense, expense per bed, and percentage devoted to specified use for registered hospitals¹ of different medical type and location*

Medical type and location of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Total annual expense (add 000)	Expense per bed	Percentage of expense devoted to specified use		
					Pay roll	Supplies and maintenance	Other
All hospitals.....	5, 944	1, 053, 977	\$714, 562	\$678	48. 9	48. 1	3. 0
General and special.....	4, 841	450, 776	495, 070	1, 098	48. 9	47. 2	3. 9
Northeastern.....	1, 270	169, 362	210, 527	1, 243	51. 6	45. 8	2. 6
Southern.....	1, 246	81, 160	71, 117	876	46. 2	50. 2	3. 6
Central.....	1, 572	136, 481	142, 144	1, 041	46. 5	48. 8	4. 7
Western.....	753	63, 773	71, 282	1, 118	52. 9	43. 0	4. 1
Mental.....	597	532, 437	164, 396	309	49. 1	49. 9	1. 0
Northeastern.....	221	214, 709	86, 252	402	52. 0	46. 9	1. 1
Southern.....	98	95, 924	20, 286	211	40. 8	59. 0	. 2
Central.....	208	171, 724	43, 093	251	46. 5	53. 0	. 5
Western.....	70	50, 080	14, 765	295	53. 2	46. 1	. 7
Tuberculosis.....	506	70, 764	55, 096	779	48. 1	50. 6	1. 3
Northeastern.....	164	28, 571	24, 963	874	49. 9	49. 0	1. 1
Southern.....	98	12, 396	7, 831	632	46. 7	52. 7	. 6
Central.....	144	20, 025	14, 890	744	45. 9	52. 8	1. 3
Western.....	100	9, 772	7, 412	758	51. 1	47. 1	1. 8

¹ Excluding infirmary units of institutions.

TABLE 19.—Estimated total expense, expense per bed, and percentage devoted to specified use for registered hospitals ¹ of different medical type and control

Medical type and control of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Total annual expense (add 000)	Expense per bed	Percentage of expense devoted to specified use		
					Pay roll	Supplies and maintenance	Other
All hospitals.....	5,944	1,053,977	\$714,562	\$678	48.9	48.1	3.9
General and special.....	4,841	450,776	495,070	1,098	48.9	47.2	3.9
Federal.....	261	52,117	56,341	1,081	67.7	32.3	(2)
Other governmental.....	569	103,269	89,418	866	55.7	43.8	.5
Nonprofit.....	2,469	249,758	304,994	1,221	44.4	50.7	4.9
Proprietary.....	1,542	45,632	44,317	971	41.8	49.5	8.7
Mental.....	597	532,437	164,396	309	49.1	49.9	1.0
Federal.....	27	26,436	19,387	733	66.2	33.8	-----
Other governmental.....	324	486,562	127,261	262	46.7	52.9	.4
Nonprofit.....	48	10,073	6,976	663	46.4	48.4	5.2
Proprietary.....	198	9,366	10,772	1,150	48.2	43.8	8.0
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	55,096	779	48.1	50.6	1.3
Federal.....	19	4,150	4,868	1,173	65.2	34.8	-----
Other governmental.....	299	51,829	39,165	756	48.2	50.9	.9
Nonprofit.....	119	11,270	8,595	763	40.4	57.0	2.6
Proprietary.....	69	3,515	2,468	702	38.5	55.5	6.0

¹ Excluding infirmary units of institutions.² Less than 0.05 percent.TABLE 20.—Estimated total expense, expense per bed, and percentage devoted to specified use for registered hospitals ¹ of different medical type and bed capacity

Medical type and bed capacity of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Total annual expense (add 000)	Expense per bed	Percentage of expense devoted to specified use		
					Pay roll	Supplies and maintenance	Other
All hospitals.....	5,944	1,053,977	\$714,562	\$678	48.9	48.1	3.0
General and special.....	4,841	450,776	495,070	1,098	48.9	47.2	3.9
Less than 25.....	1,287	19,368	15,657	808	44.1	50.0	5.9
25 to 49.....	1,177	39,379	34,801	884	43.6	52.0	4.4
50 to 149.....	1,580	129,683	134,497	1,037	43.1	52.4	4.5
150 and over.....	797	262,346	310,115	1,182	52.7	44.2	3.1
Mental.....	597	532,437	164,396	309	49.1	49.9	1.0
Less than 50.....	144	3,760	4,963	1,320	47.6	46.7	5.7
50 to 499.....	189	33,510	20,548	613	50.0	47.3	2.7
500 and over.....	264	495,167	138,885	280	49.3	50.2	.5
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	55,096	779	48.1	50.6	1.3
Less than 50.....	135	4,002	2,853	713	40.7	57.0	2.3
50 to 149.....	231	19,807	15,279	771	42.4	55.9	1.7
150 and over.....	140	46,955	36,964	787	51.2	47.9	.9

¹ Excluding infirmary units of institutions.

TABLE 21.—*Estimated total expense, expense per bed, and percentage devoted to specified use for registered general and special hospitals¹ of different control classified according to population of counties wherein they are situated*

[Population count, as of April 1, 1930, reported by the Bureau of the Census]

Control of hospital and population of county	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Total annual expense (add 000)	Expense per bed	Percentage of expense devoted to specified use		
					Pay roll	Supplies and maintenance	Other
All general and special hospitals.	4, 580	398, 659	\$438, 729	\$1, 101	46. 4	49. 2	4. 4
State, county, and city.....	569	103, 269	89, 418	866	55. 7	43. 8	. 5
Less than 40,000.....	227	9, 676	7, 252	749	44. 6	54. 6	. 8
40,000 to 99,999.....	114	11, 227	9, 605	856	49. 4	50. 3	. 3
100,000 to 249,999.....	89	14, 865	11, 727	789	50. 6	48. 7	. 7
250,000 and over.....	139	67, 501	60, 834	901	58. 9	40. 7	. 4
Nonprofit.....	2, 469	249, 758	304, 994	1, 221	44. 4	50. 7	4. 9
Less than 40,000.....	705	31, 006	23, 198	748	35. 4	60. 0	4. 6
40,000 to 99,999.....	531	44, 829	43, 377	968	38. 3	56. 5	5. 2
100,000 to 249,999.....	354	41, 415	45, 560	1, 100	40. 6	54. 6	4. 8
250,000 and over.....	879	132, 508	192, 859	1, 455	47. 7	47. 4	4. 9
Proprietary.....	1, 542	45, 632	44, 317	971	41. 8	49. 5	8. 7
Less than 40,000.....	878	18, 953	14, 064	742	39. 5	51. 8	8. 7
40,000 to 99,999.....	278	9, 307	8, 837	950	39. 9	51. 5	8. 6
100,000 to 249,999.....	132	5, 994	6, 488	1, 082	41. 2	50. 9	7. 9
250,000 and over.....	254	11, 378	14, 928	1, 312	45. 4	45. 6	9. 0

¹ Excluding all mental and tuberculosis hospitals, infirmaries of institutions, and all other hospitals of Federal control.

Personnel and Pay Roll for a Single Month

Number of employees and the salaries which they receive were reported on a monthly rather than an annual basis. The month of October 1935 was designated on the Census schedule as the report period for personnel and pay-roll data. Only employees actually in the service of the hospital are included in the investigation. Volunteer workers, visiting physicians, and proprietors illustrate groups not considered as staff members. Further discussion of classes of personnel may be found in "Explanatory Notes and Definitions."

This section is composed of three parts: An analysis of employees according to their pay status (tables 22-24), according to their positions (tables 25-27), and according to the varying proportions of the pay roll drawn by each class (tables 28-30). The usual systems of hospital classification—geographic location, control, and bed capacity—are employed in each of the three parts.

Military hospitals, maintained largely for defense purposes by the War and Navy Departments, differ from other hospitals in that they usually keep in readiness a staff larger than is necessary for peacetime operation. Thus, because the number of employees is often out of proportion to the number of beds, these atypical units have been excluded from the analyses of personnel and pay roll.

As in the matter of both income and expenditure per bed, the number of employees per bed is associated with percentage of occupancy. Obviously a hospital with 100 beds, only half of which are customarily occupied, does not require the staff that would be needed were it operating at full capacity.

In hospitals managed by certain agencies, resident physicians and internes constitute a large proportion of the physician group, and student nurses equal or exceed, in number, the graduates. For convenience of discussion, physicians, other than residents and internes, are referred to as salaried physicians. Physicians are employed by general and special hospitals of Federal control almost exclusively on a salary basis; likewise, nurses so employed are almost all graduate nurses. On the other hand, general and special institutions operated by State and local governments and by nonprofit associations include on the staff less than one-half as many salaried physicians as residents and internes together. Hospitals under proprietary control appoint about four internes and residents to three salaried physicians. Also, in general and special hospitals supported by State and local governments and by proprietary agencies graduate nurses exceed students. Such is not the case in the nonprofit group where, partly because of numerous nursing schools, students outnumber graduates. In mental and tuberculosis hospitals distribution is somewhat different from that in the general and special hospitals. Salaried physicians usually equal or surpass in number the doctors undergoing training. Furthermore, residents outnumber internes, while the reverse is true among general and special hospitals. Still another difference exists, in that graduate nurses consistently outnumber student nurses accepted by mental and tuberculosis institutions.

The pay roll recorded in the tables represents cash compensation for full-time employees as reported in the Census. Salaries for part-time workers and costs of maintenance for those receiving no other pay are excluded. However, despite the fact that hospitals were requested to eliminate from the reported salary all allowances for maintenance, there is reason to believe that some of the figures, especially those submitted by Federal hospitals, do incorporate the sum which is later deducted for settlement of board and lodging costs. This fact and the diverse distribution of classes of employees should be borne in mind when comparisons of pay-roll distribution as reported by the several control groups are made. Figure 10 shows both the proportionate number of full-time paid employees according to position and the proportionate amount of the pay roll that is received by each group of these employees.

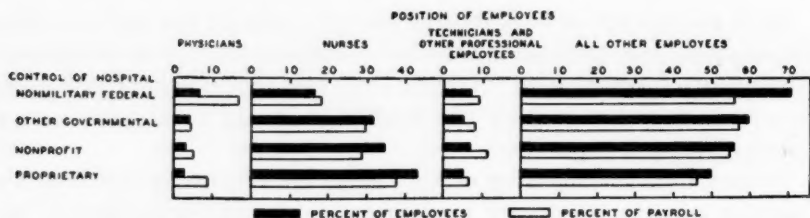


FIGURE 10.—Percentage distribution of full-time paid employees and of pay roll for full-time employees according to position in registered general and special hospitals of different control (excluding Army and Navy hospitals).

TABLE 22.—Estimated total number of employees and percentage distribution according to pay status of employees in registered hospitals¹ of different medical type and location

Medical type and location of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Total employees for a single month	Percentage distribution according to pay status		
				Paid full time	Paid part time	Receiving maintenance only
All hospitals.....	5,836	1,035,503	461,884	87.7	3.0	9.3
General and special.....	4,733	432,302	333,878	83.8	3.6	12.6
Northeastern.....	1,235	162,870	146,696	86.1	2.9	11.0
Southern.....	1,214	76,153	46,706	85.6	3.3	11.1
Central.....	1,552	134,534	99,239	77.3	4.3	18.4
Western.....	732	58,745	41,237	89.6	4.7	5.7
Mental.....	597	532,437	95,916	98.7	.8	.5
Northeastern.....	221	214,709	48,347	98.9	.6	.5
Southern.....	98	95,924	13,707	98.3	1.2	.5
Central.....	208	171,724	25,515	98.5	.8	.7
Western.....	70	50,080	8,347	99.0	.9	.1
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	32,090	95.6	3.5	.9
Northeastern.....	164	28,571	13,869	96.4	2.8	.8
Southern.....	98	12,396	4,838	97.5	2.1	.4
Central.....	144	20,025	9,202	94.4	4.6	1.0
Western.....	100	9,772	4,181	93.4	5.1	1.5

¹ Excluding Army and Navy hospitals and infirmary units of institutions.

TABLE 23.—Estimated total number of employees and percentage distribution according to pay status of employees in registered hospitals¹ of different medical type and control

Medical type and control of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Total employees for a single month	Percentage distribution according to pay status		
				Paid full time	Paid part time	Receiving maintenance only
All hospitals.....	5,836	1,035,503	461,884	87.7	3.0	9.3
General and special.....	4,733	432,302	333,878	83.8	3.6	12.6
Nonmilitary Federal.....	153	33,643	19,320	95.7	4.2	.1
Other governmental.....	569	103,269	65,881	89.5	2.7	7.8
Nonprofit.....	2,469	249,758	221,805	80.8	3.5	15.7
Proprietary.....	1,542	45,632	26,872	86.3	6.5	7.2
Mental.....	597	532,437	95,916	98.7	.8	.5
Nonmilitary Federal.....	27	26,436	9,329	98.9	1.1	.4
Other governmental.....	324	486,562	76,277	99.2	.4	.4
Nonprofit.....	48	10,073	4,192	95.7	1.6	2.7
Proprietary.....	198	9,366	6,118	94.6	4.3	1.1
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	32,090	95.6	3.5	.9
Nonmilitary Federal.....	19	4,150	2,288	95.7	4.1	.2
Other governmental.....	299	51,829	23,687	96.6	2.7	.7
Nonprofit.....	119	11,270	4,832	93.0	5.4	1.6
Proprietary.....	69	3,515	1,283	87.5	9.8	2.7

¹ Excluding Army and Navy hospitals and infirmary units of institutions.

TABLE 24.—*Estimated total number of employees and percentage distribution according to pay status of employees in registered hospitals¹ of different medical type and bed capacity*

Medical type and bed capacity of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Total employees for a single month	Percentage distribution according to pay status		
				Paid full time	Paid part time	Receiving maintenance only
All hospitals.....	5,836	1,035,503	461,884	87.7	3.0	9.3
General and special.....	4,733	432,302	333,878	83.8	3.6	12.6
Less than 25.....	1,282	19,313	10,752	82.4	14.1	3.5
25 to 49.....	1,150	38,507	21,080	86.9	9.4	3.7
50 to 149.....	1,540	126,562	90,684	82.6	4.4	13.0
150 and over.....	761	247,920	211,362	84.2	2.1	13.7
Mental.....	597	532,437	95,916	98.7	.8	.5
Less than 50.....	144	3,760	2,530	93.0	5.4	1.6
50 to 499.....	189	33,510	11,856	95.1	2.6	2.3
500 and over.....	264	495,167	81,530	99.4	.4	.2
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	32,090	95.6	3.5	.9
Less than 50.....	135	4,002	1,519	89.9	9.1	1.0
50 to 149.....	231	19,807	8,482	92.4	6.1	1.5
150 and over.....	140	46,955	22,089	97.2	2.2	.6

¹ Excluding Army and Navy hospitals and infirmary units of institutions.TABLE 25.—*Estimated total number of employees and percentage distribution according to position of employees in registered hospitals¹ of different medical type and location*

Medical type and location of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Total employees for a single month	Number of employees per 1,000 beds	Percentage distribution of employees according to position				
					Physicians	Nurses	Technicians and other professional employees	Administrative and clerical employees	Orderlies and other nonprofessional employees
All hospitals.....	5,836	1,035,503	461,884	446	4.3	33.6	5.3	6.8	50.0
General and special.....	4,733	432,302	333,878	772	4.8	40.8	5.4	7.2	41.8
Northeastern.....	1,235	162,870	146,696	901	3.9	39.3	5.8	7.6	43.4
Southern.....	1,214	76,153	46,706	613	5.9	42.4	5.6	7.2	38.9
Central.....	1,552	134,534	99,239	738	5.5	42.8	4.9	6.8	40.0
Western.....	732	58,745	41,237	702	5.3	39.8	5.2	6.6	43.1
Mental.....	597	532,437	95,916	180	2.7	12.9	5.3	5.6	73.5
Northeastern.....	221	214,709	48,347	225	2.6	13.7	6.4	5.5	71.8
Southern.....	98	95,924	13,707	143	2.8	15.8	3.4	6.2	71.8
Central.....	208	171,724	25,515	149	2.6	9.5	5.0	5.5	77.4
Western.....	70	50,080	8,347	167	2.7	13.9	3.4	5.5	74.5
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	32,090	453	4.1	20.7	4.4	6.0	64.8
Northeastern.....	164	28,571	13,869	485	4.2	20.3	4.2	5.9	65.4
Southern.....	98	12,396	4,838	390	4.2	19.6	4.4	5.7	66.1
Central.....	144	20,025	9,202	460	4.0	22.4	4.9	5.9	62.8
Western.....	100	9,772	4,181	428	4.2	19.7	3.9	6.7	65.6

¹ Excluding Army and Navy hospitals and infirmary units of institutions.

TABLE 26.—*Estimated total number of employees and percentage distribution according to position of employees in registered hospitals¹ of different medical type and control*

Medical type and control of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Total employees for a single month	Number of employees per 1,000 beds	Percentage distribution of employees according to position				
					Physicians	Nurses	Technicians and other professional employees	Administrative and clerical employees	Orderlies and other nonprofessional employees
All hospitals.....	5,836	1,035,503	461,884	446	4.3	33.6	5.3	6.8	50.0
General and special.....	4,733	432,302	333,878	772	4.8	40.8	5.4	7.2	41.8
Nonmilitary Federal.....	153	33,643	19,320	574	8.4	15.6	7.1	7.7	61.2
Other governmental.....	569	103,269	65,881	638	5.2	36.0	4.9	6.4	47.5
Nonprofit.....	2,469	249,758	221,805	888	4.6	43.8	5.6	7.0	39.0
Proprietary.....	1,542	45,632	26,872	589	3.9	46.7	4.2	9.4	35.8
Mental.....	597	532,437	95,916	180	2.7	12.9	5.3	5.6	73.5
Nonmilitary Federal.....	27	26,436	9,329	353	3.5	8.5	17.2	7.4	63.4
Other governmental.....	324	486,562	76,277	157	2.4	12.1	3.9	5.3	76.3
Nonprofit.....	48	10,073	4,192	416	3.8	20.5	6.7	6.4	62.6
Proprietary.....	198	9,366	6,118	653	4.0	25.0	4.0	5.9	61.1
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	32,090	453	4.1	20.7	4.4	6.0	64.8
Nonmilitary Federal.....	19	4,150	2,288	551	4.3	15.2	6.7	6.7	67.1
Other governmental.....	299	51,829	23,687	457	3.9	21.8	4.4	5.5	64.4
Nonprofit.....	119	11,270	4,832	429	4.4	16.6	3.9	7.2	67.9
Proprietary.....	69	3,515	1,283	365	6.2	25.3	3.0	9.2	56.3

¹ Excluding Army and Navy hospitals and infirmary units of institutions.TABLE 27.—*Estimated total number of employees and percentage distribution according to position of employees in registered hospitals¹ of different medical type and bed capacity*

Medical type and bed capacity of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Total employees for a single month	Number of employees per 1,000 beds	Percentage distribution of employees according to position				
					Physicians	Nurses	Technicians and other professional employees	Administrative and clerical employees	Orderlies and other nonprofessional employees
All hospitals.....	5,836	1,035,503	461,884	446	4.3	33.6	5.3	6.8	50.0
General and special.....	4,733	432,302	333,878	772	4.8	40.8	5.4	7.2	41.8
Less than 25.....	1,282	19,313	10,752	557	3.5	46.3	3.8	9.6	36.8
25 to 49.....	1,150	38,507	21,080	547	3.4	45.1	4.4	9.2	37.9
50 to 149.....	1,540	126,562	90,684	717	4.3	46.5	5.1	7.2	36.9
150 and over.....	761	247,920	211,362	853	5.3	37.6	5.8	6.9	44.4
Mental.....	597	532,437	95,916	180	2.7	12.9	5.3	5.6	73.5
Less than 50.....	144	3,760	2,530	673	4.3	21.8	6.2	8.4	59.3
50 to 499.....	189	23,510	11,856	354	4.1	17.8	6.3	7.4	64.4
500 and over.....	264	495,167	81,530	165	2.3	11.9	5.2	5.3	75.3
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	32,090	453	4.1	20.7	4.4	6.0	64.8
Less than 50.....	135	4,002	1,519	380	5.4	23.7	3.7	9.4	57.8
50 to 149.....	231	19,807	8,482	428	4.5	23.3	3.9	6.5	61.8
150 and over.....	140	46,955	22,089	470	3.8	19.5	4.6	5.7	66.4

¹ Excluding Army and Navy hospitals and infirmary units of institutions.

TABLE 28.—Estimated total pay roll for full-time employees and percentage distribution according to position of employees in registered hospitals ¹ of different medical type and location

Medical type and location of hospital	Number of hospitals	Total monthly pay roll for full-time employees (add 000)	Percentage distribution of pay roll for full-time employees according to position				
			Physicians	Nurses	Technicians and other professional employees	Administrative and clerical employees	Orderlies and other nonprofessional employees
All hospitals.....	5,836	\$27,663	7.0	23.5	8.9	12.0	48.6
General and special.....	4,733	18,541	6.9	28.5	9.9	13.0	41.7
Northeastern.....	1,235	8,485	5.1	27.7	10.5	13.6	43.1
Southern.....	1,214	2,278	10.0	26.2	10.0	14.6	39.2
Central.....	1,552	5,109	7.8	28.8	9.5	12.4	41.5
Western.....	732	2,669	8.3	32.1	8.8	10.5	40.3
Mental.....	597	6,970	6.4	11.3	7.1	9.7	65.5
Northeastern.....	221	3,807	6.3	12.3	8.1	9.5	63.8
Southern.....	98	730	8.9	12.5	6.4	11.9	60.3
Central.....	208	1,728	5.8	8.3	6.1	9.2	70.6
Western.....	70	705	6.2	11.9	5.2	9.5	67.2
Tuberculosis.....	506	2,152	9.4	20.9	6.0	10.6	53.1
Northeastern.....	164	994	8.4	20.7	5.9	10.4	54.6
Southern.....	98	297	12.8	19.9	6.7	10.7	49.9
Central.....	144	562	8.8	22.6	6.3	11.2	51.1
Western.....	100	299	10.6	18.9	5.0	10.4	55.1

¹ Excluding Army and Navy hospitals and infirmary units of institutions.

TABLE 29.—Estimated total pay roll for full-time employees and percentage distribution according to position of employees in registered hospitals ¹ of different medical type and control

Medical type and control of hospital	Number of hospitals	Total monthly pay roll for full-time employees (add 000)	Percentage distribution of pay roll for full-time employees according to position				
			Physicians	Nurses	Technicians and other professional employees	Administrative and clerical employees	Orderlies and other nonprofessional employees
All hospitals.....	5,836	\$27,663	7.0	23.5	8.9	12.0	48.6
General and special.....	4,733	18,541	6.9	28.5	9.9	13.0	41.7
Nonmilitary Federal.....	153	2,317	16.6	18.2	9.3	9.5	46.4
Other governmental.....	569	4,197	4.8	29.9	8.2	10.9	46.2
Nonprofit.....	2,469	10,622	5.4	28.9	11.2	13.8	40.7
Proprietary.....	1,542	1,405	9.4	37.9	6.5	18.0	28.2
Mental.....	597	6,970	6.4	11.3	7.1	9.7	65.5
Nonmilitary Federal.....	27	1,137	8.4	9.8	16.1	10.0	55.7
Other governmental.....	324	5,180	5.5	10.5	5.2	9.0	69.8
Nonprofit.....	48	268	9.5	17.8	9.3	11.9	51.5
Proprietary.....	198	385	10.4	22.1	5.6	16.4	45.5
Tuberculosis.....	506	2,152	9.4	20.9	6.0	10.6	53.1
Nonmilitary Federal.....	19	278	12.6	18.1	8.4	8.9	52.0
Other governmental.....	299	1,530	8.2	22.3	5.8	10.0	53.7
Nonprofit.....	119	272	9.7	15.5	5.5	13.3	56.0
Proprietary.....	69	72	23.1	20.7	2.6	19.7	33.9

¹ Excluding Army and Navy hospitals and infirmary units of institutions.

TABLE 30.—Estimated total pay roll for full-time employees and percentage distribution according to position of employees in registered hospitals ¹ of different medical type and bed capacity

Medical type and bed capacity of hospital	Number of hospitals	Total monthly pay roll for full-time employees (add 000)	Percentage distribution of pay roll for full-time employees according to position				
			Physicians	Nurses	Technicians and other professional employees	Administrative and clerical employees	Orderlies and other nonprofessional employees
All hospitals.....	5, 836	\$27, 663	7. 0	23. 5	8. 9	12. 0	48. 6
General and special.....	4, 733	18, 541	6. 9	28. 5	9. 9	13. 0	41. 7
Less than 25.....	1, 282	524	7. 9	46. 1	5. 4	14. 4	26. 2
25 to 49.....	1, 150	1, 075	6. 7	42. 4	5. 7	15. 3	29. 9
50 to 149.....	1, 540	4, 178	7. 2	33. 5	9. 1	14. 4	35. 8
150 and over.....	761	12, 764	6. 8	24. 9	10. 8	12. 2	45. 3
Mental.....	597	6, 970	6. 4	11. 3	7. 1	9. 7	65. 5
Less than 50.....	144	156	9. 2	15. 6	6. 2	16. 4	52. 6
50 to 499.....	189	841	8. 7	15. 5	8. 5	14. 3	53. 0
500 and over.....	264	5, 973	6. 0	10. 6	7. 0	8. 8	67. 6
Tuberculosis.....	506	2, 152	9. 4	20. 9	6. 0	10. 6	53. 1
Less than 50.....	135	89	9. 2	27. 7	3. 7	16. 3	43. 1
50 to 149.....	231	518	10. 8	24. 0	4. 9	11. 9	48. 4
150 and over.....	140	1, 545	9. 0	19. 4	6. 5	9. 8	55. 3

¹ Excluding Army and Navy hospitals and infirmary units of institutions.

Endowment Funds

Donations in the form of cash, bonds, real estate, and the like, which are controlled by the hospital but which may not of themselves be used to meet current operating expenses, constitute the endowment funds under discussion. Actually they represent assets of hospitals and are often so classified in financial reports. However, for completeness of presentation, they are given separate treatment in this report. No effort has been made to distinguish hospitals according to the proportion of their income which is derived from the earnings of endowments. It may be presumed that a few hospitals are maintained wholly by revenue from invested endowments; others, particularly those of Federal control, have no such income at their disposal. Actually, the proportion of income derived from endowments is trivial, amounting to 4 percent of the total receipts for general and special hospitals, 0.2 percent of the total for mental institutions, and 1.3 percent for tuberculosis sanatoria. These small earnings are distributed among one-fifth of the general and special, one-twentieth of the mental, and one-eighth of the tuberculosis hospitals.

Besides Federal hospitals which, as mentioned earlier, reported no endowment funds, only a few hospitals managed by State and local governments and by proprietary agencies have received such bequests. As would be expected, institutions fostered by nonprofit associations are the ones most likely to report some measure of endowment. Even in this group less than one-half of the hospitals reckon endowments as a means of full or partial support.

The manner in which endowed funds are assigned in these tabulations (tables 31-33) is described in "Explanatory Notes and Definitions." In general and special hospitals about three-fifths and in tuberculosis sanatoria about three-fourths of the total endowment is assigned to general use, whereas in mental institutions less than one-third of it is so specified. Only minor fractions of the funds are designated for the maintenance of free beds. Special uses, other than provision of free beds, along with a few undesignated purposes account for the remainder of the endowments.

TABLE 31.—*Estimated endowment funds and percentage assigned to specified use for registered hospitals¹ of different medical type and location*

Medical type and location of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Endowment funds (add 000)	Percentage of endowment funds assigned to specified use			
				General	Free beds	Special	Other
All hospitals.....	5,944	1,053,977	\$517,872	61.7	7.8	19.4	11.1
General and special.....	4,841	450,776	491,338	61.5	7.9	19.7	10.9
Northeastern.....	1,270	169,362	385,825	57.9	8.7	21.2	12.2
Southern.....	1,246	81,160	21,470	80.9	2.4	10.0	6.7
Central.....	1,572	136,481	73,580	73.2	4.4	16.2	6.2
Western.....	753	63,773	10,463	66.1	16.2	10.2	7.5
Mental.....	597	532,437	8,193	31.9	11.6	34.6	21.9
Northeastern.....	221	214,709	7,980	30.3	12.0	35.4	22.3
Southern.....	98	95,924	61	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Central.....	208	171,724	134	50.4	-----	23.3	26.3
Western.....	70	50,080	18	100.0	-----	-----	-----
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	18,341	77.9	4.2	5.1	12.8
Northeastern.....	164	28,571	9,559	78.0	6.3	6.3	9.4
Southern.....	98	12,396	3,541	92.7	4.0	.2	3.1
Central.....	144	20,025	307	36.4	.6	17.2	45.8
Western.....	100	9,772	4,934	71.7	-----	4.6	23.7

¹ Excluding infirmary units of institutions.

TABLE 32.—*Estimated endowment funds and percentage assigned to specified use for registered hospitals¹ of different medical type and control*

Medical type and control of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Endowment funds (add 000)	Percentage of endowment funds assigned to specified use			
				General	Free beds	Special	Other
All hospitals.....	5,944	1,053,977	\$517,872	61.7	7.8	19.4	11.1
General and special.....	4,841	450,776	491,338	61.5	7.9	19.7	10.9
Federal.....	261	52,117	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other governmental.....	569	103,269	14,820	67.0	11.0	16.1	5.9
Nonprofit.....	2,469	249,758	470,745	61.4	7.8	19.9	10.9
Proprietary.....	1,542	45,632	5,773	43.1	3.8	16.6	36.5
Mental.....	597	532,437	8,193	31.9	11.6	34.6	21.9
Federal.....	27	26,436	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other governmental.....	324	486,562	312	6.0	-----	16.8	77.2
Nonprofit.....	48	10,073	6,209	33.6	7.8	41.1	17.5
Proprietary.....	198	9,366	1,672	30.5	39.6	.5	29.4
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	18,341	77.9	4.2	5.1	12.8
Federal.....	19	4,150	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other governmental.....	299	51,829	471	60.4	-----	3.3	36.3
Nonprofit.....	119	11,270	17,575	78.3	4.2	5.2	12.3
Proprietary.....	69	3,515	295	54.8	14.6	-----	.6

¹ Excluding infirmary units of institutions.

TABLE 33.—*Estimated endowment funds and percentage assigned to specified use for registered hospitals¹ of different medical type and bed capacity*

Medical type and bed capacity of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Endowment funds (add 000)	Percentage of endowment funds assigned to specified use			
				General	Free beds	Special	Other
All hospitals.....	5,944	1,053,977	\$517,872	61.7	7.8	19.4	11.1
General and special.....	4,841	450,776	491,338	61.5	7.9	19.7	10.9
Less than 25.....	1,287	19,368	3,449	56.3	22.2	12.4	9.1
25 to 49.....	1,177	39,379	23,445	81.2	4.1	9.7	5.0
50 to 149.....	1,580	129,683	119,699	73.8	6.8	10.2	9.2
150 and over.....	797	262,346	344,745	56.1	8.4	23.6	11.9
Mental.....	597	532,437	8,193	31.9	11.6	34.6	21.9
Less than 50.....	144	3,760	1,151	20.2	-----	2.0	77.8
50 to 499.....	189	33,510	5,944	43.6	17.9	32.4	6.1
500 and over.....	264	495,167	1,098	-----	-----	78.3	21.7
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	18,341	77.9	4.2	5.1	12.8
Less than 50.....	135	4,002	1,866	95.2	2.2	1.3	1.3
50 to 149.....	231	19,807	10,727	70.4	5.1	4.6	19.9
150 and over.....	140	46,955	5,748	86.6	3.1	6.3	4.0

¹ Excluding infirmiry units of institutions.

Value of Plant Assets

Plant assets as evaluated here incorporate, in addition to the site and physical plant, such items as cash on hand and accounts receivable, endowment funds being omitted. For hospitals of all medical types, the value reaches \$3,218,000,000, two-thirds of which represents property of general and special institutions. For tabulating purposes, plant assets are separated into four classes which are more fully identified in "Explanatory Notes and Definitions."

TABLE 34.—*Percentage of total beds in registered hospitals¹ included in the group of hospitals reporting data on the value of plant assets in the 1935 Business Census of Hospitals*

Control of hospital	Percentage of beds in registered hospitals included in the reporting hospitals of different medical type		
	General and special ²	Mental	Tuberculosis
All hospitals.....	67.9	83.9	70.3
Federal.....	41.8	66.6	42.8
Other governmental.....	74.7	85.9	73.6
Nonprofit.....	75.5	78.2	73.4
Proprietary.....	41.3	36.2	43.6

¹ Registered hospitals listed in the 1936 Hospital Number of the Journal of the American Medical Association constitute the basis for these percentages. Infirmiry units of institutions are excluded.² Special hospitals, as used here, are hospitals furnishing types of care which are closely identified with general medical and surgical service. These hospitals include maternity, industrial, isolation, eye-ear-nose-throat, orthopedic, children's, and others offering similar specialized types of care. Mental and tuberculosis hospitals are given separate classification.

The estimated value of plant assets for all hospitals in the United States was arrived at by the use of other ratios than those applied in preceding sections of the report, as was stated earlier. Since the

reported figures for plant assets were not so complete as those expressing gross income and expenditure, it was necessary to establish new percentages showing the proportion of the total beds in registered hospitals supplying satisfactory data regarding plant assets. Table 34 shows the new projection bases. These percentages, which are somewhat lower than those in table 1, are 68, 84, and 70 for beds located in reporting general and special, mental, and tuberculosis hospitals, respectively.

Hospitals owned by proprietary agencies and those operated by the Federal Government responded less adequately to the query concerning plant assets than did institutions of other management. Of these two control groups, the reporting hospitals contain less than half of the aggregate beds, whereas reporting hospitals sponsored by non-profit and other governmental agencies represent roughly three-fourths of the total beds maintained in such institutions. In the instance of Federal hospitals particularly, it is difficult to appraise the hospital site, which is perhaps an undefined part of a large tract owned by the Government. Rented quarters and rented or borrowed equipment present problems to hospitals attempting to evaluate holdings. Also, it is possible that some hospitals may report assets according to their original cost, others according to replacement value, and still others may report them according to their present worth. As a consequence of these complexities, the estimated value of plant assets (tables 35-37) is not considered as reliable as are most of the figures reported herein.

TABLE 35.—*Estimated value of plant assets and percentage of value represented by specified asset for registered hospitals¹ of different medical type and location*

Medical type and location of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Value of plant assets (add 000)	Percentage of value represented by specified asset			
				Land	Buildings	Equipment	Other
All hospitals.....	5,944	1,053,977	\$3,217,925	8.7	74.1	14.4	2.8
General and special.....	4,841	450,776	2,110,395	9.5	73.4	14.8	2.3
Northeastern.....	1,270	169,362	986,392	11.4	72.3	13.5	2.8
Southern.....	1,246	81,160	252,059	7.9	72.1	18.1	1.9
Central.....	1,572	136,481	630,298	8.5	74.0	15.3	2.2
Western.....	753	63,773	241,646	7.4	76.4	15.0	1.2
Mental.....	597	532,437	881,818	7.4	75.1	13.6	3.9
Northeastern.....	221	214,709	500,569	6.7	77.8	12.4	3.1
Southern.....	98	95,924	103,579	10.3	67.8	14.3	7.6
Central.....	208	171,724	212,273	7.6	73.8	14.8	3.8
Western.....	70	50,080	65,397	6.9	74.7	14.6	3.8
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	225,712	6.7	75.8	14.8	2.7
Northeastern.....	164	28,571	107,303	6.7	76.9	13.5	2.9
Southern.....	98	12,396	32,220	6.1	75.6	15.8	2.5
Central.....	144	20,025	60,393	6.3	74.4	16.6	2.7
Western.....	100	9,772	25,796	8.7	73.9	15.8	1.6

¹ Excluding infirmary units of institutions.

TABLE 36.—*Estimated value of plant assets and percentage of value represented by specified asset for registered hospitals¹ of different medical type and control*

Medical type and control of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Value of plant assets (add 000)	Percentage of value represented by specified asset			
				Land	Buildings	Equipment	Other
All hospitals.....	5,944	1,053,977	\$3,217,925	8.7	74.1	14.4	2.8
General and special.....	4,841	450,776	2,110,395	9.5	73.4	14.8	2.3
Federal.....	261	52,117	226,263	5.1	77.6	15.9	1.4
Other governmental.....	569	103,269	401,374	6.7	75.9	16.1	1.3
Nonprofit.....	2,469	249,758	1,369,331	10.9	72.4	14.0	2.7
Proprietary.....	1,542	45,632	113,427	16.7	62.8	18.1	2.4
Mental.....	597	532,437	881,818	7.4	75.1	13.6	3.9
Federal.....	27	26,436	74,520	2.8	81.2	13.9	2.1
Other governmental.....	324	486,562	741,021	6.9	75.2	13.6	4.3
Nonprofit.....	48	10,073	36,724	20.2	62.0	14.1	3.7
Proprietary.....	198	9,366	29,553	39.2	48.2	11.1	1.5
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	225,712	6.7	75.8	14.8	2.7
Federal.....	19	4,150	20,682	2.0	81.3	14.2	2.5
Other governmental.....	299	51,829	164,217	6.7	76.2	15.1	2.0
Nonprofit.....	119	11,270	35,632	9.9	70.2	13.8	6.1
Proprietary.....	69	3,515	5,181	16.0	64.7	16.7	2.6

¹ Excluding infirmary units of institutions.TABLE 37.—*Estimated value of plant assets and percentage of value represented by specified asset for registered hospitals¹ of different medical type and bed capacity*

Medical type and bed capacity of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Value of plant assets (add 000)	Percentage of value represented by specified asset			
				Land	Buildings	Equipment	Other
All hospitals.....	5,944	1,053,977	\$3,217,925	8.7	74.1	14.4	2.8
General and special.....	4,841	450,776	2,110,395	9.5	73.4	14.8	2.3
Less than 25.....	1,287	19,368	42,544	13.3	58.6	25.5	2.6
25 to 49.....	1,177	39,379	113,835	10.5	66.1	21.8	1.6
50 to 149.....	1,580	129,683	530,633	9.9	70.3	16.4	3.4
150 and over.....	797	262,346	1,423,383	9.3	75.0	13.8	1.9
Mental.....	597	532,437	881,818	7.4	75.1	13.6	3.9
Less than 50.....	144	3,760	14,012	10.9	69.7	18.6	.8
50 to 499.....	189	33,510	96,018	19.1	66.4	12.5	2.0
500 and over.....	264	495,167	771,788	6.1	76.1	13.6	4.2
Tuberculosis.....	506	70,764	225,712	6.7	75.8	14.8	2.7
Less than 50.....	135	4,002	8,269	10.0	69.2	17.8	3.0
50 to 149.....	231	19,807	61,592	9.3	72.3	14.3	4.1
150 and over.....	140	46,955	155,851	5.7	77.3	14.9	2.1

¹ Excluding infirmary units of institutions.